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FCC Seeks Way to Block Monopoly in Television; Security Payments Rise

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 12, 1940

In Washington: Navy Wants Big Ships

At a press conference today President Roosevelt said the Federal Communications Commission was studying the television question from the standpoint of preventing monopolistic control of this new industry.

The Social Security Board announced that payment for public assistance and earnings of persons on Federal work programs in February totaled $275,371,000. This was an increase of nearly $5,000,000 over January.

The European war has convinced the Navy that the battleship rules the sea, despite the advances in air power. This was the gist of testimony given by Rear Admiral S. M. Robinson, Chief of the Construction Bureau, before a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee considering the naval appropriations bill. The bill carries funds to start construction of two new 45,000-ton dreadnaughts.

The State Department is reported considering the imposition against Denmark of the same countervailing tariff duties now operative against Germany. The British Embassy has suspended the issuance of navicerts for shipments to Norway, Sweden, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia. Agreements are reported between the State Department and the Anglo-French Mission on censorship of mails, navicerts, and trade with Germany.

President Roosevelt in press conference said he had asked the Red Cross to look into the needs of the 17,000 persons on Danish-owned Greenland. He also declared that any threat to its integrity could not fail to be a genuine concern to the United States.

President Roosevelt signed today the bill extending the reciprocal trade program for three years and declared that Congress by enacting the measure demonstrated a determination to retain this "powerful instrument for promoting our national economic well-being and for strengthening the foundations of stable peace."

New York Curbs Sale of Fireworks

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Sale of fireworks except for supervised public display will be banned after Aug. 1 under a bill signed by Gov. Herbert Lehman today. Proponents of the law argued it was necessary to halt an "appalling toll" of mortality and injury from fireworks.

Japan Opens Pearl River to Navigation

HONG KONG (AP)—Japanese today announced the limited reopening of the Pearl River to foreign navigation. It will permit traffic between Canton with the outside world by way of Hong Kong and Macao. [Details: Page 4.]

150,000 Textile Workers End Bombay Strike

BOMBAY (AP)—A six-weeks-old strike of 150,000 textile workers in the Bombay area ended today with the labor leaders' acceptance of a wage increase of about four cents a day instead of the six cents demanded.

War Summary: British Planes Attack Nazis

Britain's naval offensive was carried out largely in the air today with reports of British aircraft penetration into the Skagerrak and Kattegat. A 5,000-ton German munitions vessel was blown up in one attack on a convoy of transport vessels. Other air raids were carried out along the coast of Norway to supplement action by British warships. German planes claimed severe damage to a British aircraft carrier and a British cruiser in an attack off Norway. [Details: Pages 1 and 9.]

Mine laying by Britain in the North Sea, Skagerrak, and Kattegat were aimed at preventing German vessels in the North Sea from returning by these routes to German ports and to bar German transport and supply vessels from reaching German forces in Norway.

Germans apparently had eluded British submarines and destroyers to bring more than 30 additional ships, mostly transports, into Oslofjord. It is estimated this would give the Germans a total of 120,000 men in Norway.

Whereabouts of the Nygaardsvold Government of Norway was not known as the regime was forced to abandon Elverum, where fighting was in progress. Apparently the Government had moved to a location closer to the Swedish border. [Details: Page 6.]

The Netherlands will not become a Denmark. This is the man-in-the-street's answer to reports that the Lowlands may become involved in the next German drive. [Details: Page 4.]

Boston Automobile Row Hails New High Peak in Car Sales

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Commonwealth Avenue's automobile row stretching from Kenmore Square to Brighton and including most of the largest motor-car distributors in New England came out of one of the region's hardest winters today with the surprise announcement of the "biggest business volume in the history of the industry."

Reports ranging from 25 to 100 per cent increases in car sales for the month of March over last year with equally optimistic statements concerning the turnover for the first quarter of the year added up to rosy predictions of a 1940 business volume heretofore unsurpassed in the national panorama of rubber-tired transportation.

Officials of the Noyes-Buick Company attributed a 40 per cent increase in March sales over last year and a 20 per cent rise in sales for the first three months of the current year largely to improved business conditions throughout New England, wherein the average family is now able to invest in the new car it has wanted for years. In other words, the great bulk of car owners who have been riding around in seven- to eight-year-old automobiles are attaining the status of new-car owners.

Local Buick sales reflect the national reports which show the biggest "first quarter" in Buick's history.

From Pontiac Village, headquarters of the Motor Car Company of New England, came the equally rosy announcement of a 75 per cent rise in sales over last year to mark up the biggest year in this company's business to date. National deliveries for March were reported at 21,170 units or 49 per cent better than 1939, the previous peak for March.

Packard deliveries for the first quarter, nationally reported, revealed a 61 per cent increase over last year. Local sales were equally impressive. Increased sales in the higher-priced car brackets indicated to Packard distributors that general incomes in business fields were improving.

R. G. Paine, president of the Nash New England Company looked forward to the report that Nash sales in April would be close to the highest April volume in Nash history. The first quarter already shows, he said, a 30 per cent increase in Nash sales over 1939.

Every other distributor on the Avenue including Studebaker, Willys, Oldsmobile, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Chrysler, Hudson and Ford were in step with the rising business trends indicating the possibilities of a peak year in automobile sales and employment.

The new car sales volume has had a stimulating effect upon used-car sales and the scrapping of old cars that have been kept on the road only by the heroic efforts of the repair men to keep them within the status of the automobile safety laws.

Automobile Styles Pictured On Page 14

Butter Everywhere, But Not for Nazis

BERLIN, April 12 (AP)—The German Army, among other things, took many tons of butter into Denmark.

That hardly seemed to be necessary, considering that Denmark has been piling up a bothersome butter surplus because of the wartime dislocation of transportation.

However, authorized German sources said that the German Army couldn't use Danish butter until the proper trade agreements had been made and that the Army in the field drew all its supplies from home.

ICC Proposal Held Blow To South Shore

Plan for reorganization would cut Old Colony from participation in proposed merger.

A sharp blow was struck at possible future operations of the Old Colony Division, and at New Haven Railroad stockholders today, when the Interstate Commerce Commission issued a plan of reorganization scaling obligations down nearly $100,000,000. The plan now goes to the Federal District Court in New Haven, Conn., for approval or rejection.

The plan omits the Old Colony from merger with other New Haven affiliates, including Providence, Warren & Bristol, the Hartford & Connecticut Western, and the Boston & Providence.

This means, according to Arthur E. Whittemore, Chairman of the Old Colony Commuters and Shippers League which has been fighting for retention of the important South Shore passenger and freight service, that final approval of the plan would sever the last tie between the Old Colony and the New Haven, and that the railroad would be under no obligation to continue service.

Threat to Service

Since the New Haven has claimed that the Old Colony represents the largest single item of loss in the system, it would appear unlikely such service would be continued, unless substantial savings can be realized quite early.

The plan cuts capitalization from $464,833,806 to $365,000,000; this permits reduction of fixed charges and guarantees from $19,531,323 a year to $4,232,331.

This is largely accomplished by declaring the common and preferred stock to be of no value, a stand that already has aroused intense opposition from the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is a large New Haven stockholder, as well as from many Boston investors, where New Haven stock is widely held.

State Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, Chairman of the Special Legislative Railroad Commission, said that "because approval of this plan would leave the people of Southeastern Massachusetts at the mercy of the New Haven, we plan to press every means of appealing the approval of this plan."

Surprise Expressed

He expressed surprise the ICC issued its plan at this time, since hearings on the abandonment of the Old Colony, under a separate petition, are scheduled to begin May 6. He said several large New Haven creditors were agreeable to continuing the Old Colony at least for another year to ascertain its value to the New Haven system.

Both Mr. Hunt and Mr. Whittemore commented on the fact that the ICC recommendations were based on figures ending last June In the intervening months, the New Haven has made sensational gains, especially in Connecticut where upturns in small metal parts production has boomed railroad earnings. The lowest deficit since 1932 was reported by the road for 1939.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill expressed the opinion the ICC had acted before it received his communication that the so-called "Insurance Group" of New Haven creditors had withdrawn objections to Old Colony inclusion in the reorganization plan. This group, the Lieutenant Governor asserted, was the only one demanding that the Old Colony be left out.

Attorney General Paul A. Dever also said he will oppose the plan.

Local New Haven officials withheld comment until they have had opportunity to study the full ICC report, which was issued in Washington.

The ICC action, it is expected, will break the log jam that has delayed completion of New Haven reorganization since Oct. 23, 1935, when the road filed for such reorganization under Federal bankruptcy laws.

If the ICC proposal is approved

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Pan American Union
Week of Celebrations
Page 2

The Monitor Index
Friday, April 12, 1940

Traveltalks	2
Local Arts and Theater Page	10
Hollywood Letter	10
Today's Woman	11
The Home Forum	12
Doing Our Part [With Italian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	13-14-15
Weather	13
Boston Events	13
Shopping Column	14
Radio Timetable	14
Rhode Island Letter	15
Sports Pages	16-17
Financial Pages	18-19-20
Daily Features Page	23
Editorials	24

On With the Job
"The Factory Tells the Story"
Page 3

Nazi Ships Pouring Troops Into Norway; Major Action in North Shifts to Air; U.S.-Allies Nearing Economic Accord

Agreement reported on censorship of mails, navicerts, and trade with Germany.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—Working agreements on some of the more troublesome questions raised by the Allied blockade of Germany and the Allied economic policy toward the United States have been reached by the State Department and the Anglo-French Mission now in Washington, authoritative State Department sources disclosed today.

The text of the agreement has been sent to London and Paris for ratification and public announcement of the Allied-American modus vivendi is expected shortly. The United States was represented in the negotiations by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and numerous departmental advisers, while the British and French Embassies were aided respectively by Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, adviser on policy to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, and Prof. Charles Rist, economic adviser to the French Ministry of Blockade.

The four major issues discussed concern the British censorship of the mails, the issuance of navicerts to vessels trading with Germany's neutral neighbors, the alleged diversion of British nonmilitary purchases away from this country and German exports to the United States.

British Assurances

The State Department has received and accepted categorical denials from the British that their censorship of American mail, especially at Bermuda, was being used for the advantage of Empire businessmen as had been charged earlier. The same situation prevailed in regard to navicerts—certification of freight loads—the charge being made that the British were manipulating the navicerts in such a way as to hinder American businessmen where they were in competition with the British. Here, too, the State Department has accepted British assurances.

It is pointed out that in the negotiations and agreements over the censorship and the navicerts the State Department showed its greatest concern, not over America's traditional right of freedom of the mail or of unrestricted trade with neutrals, but whether the British system was being used to aid British trade.

The British have promised the United States to maintain purchases of American agricultural products "up to their ability." This agreement is not susceptible to a reduction to formula since agricultural purchases have always fluctuated considerably and are dependent upon a multitude of factors.

U. S. Recognizes Burdens

The agreement indicates, according to the same sources, that the United States recognizes that the war has placed a special burden upon British capital and trade and that the refusal of this country to extend credits makes it necessary for the British to conserve their

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Wide World

Admiral Sir Charles M. Forbes

Commander-in-Chief of the British Home Fleet is directing the Navy's operations along the Scandinavian coast.

President Signing Hull Act Calls It Potent Peace Lever

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—President Roosevelt made the signing of the reciprocal trade treaties bill today the occasion to reaffirm America's profound concern with the kind of peace that grows out of the present war.

The President declared that the action of Congress in continuing the operation of the Trade Agreements Program is expressive of the determination of the people of the United States "to retain unimpaired, for the next three years, this powerful instrument for promoting our national economic well-being and for strengthening the foundations of stable peace."

As a tribute to the Cabinet and legislative leaders who played the most active part in gaining from this session of Congress a new lease of authority by which to negotiate other pacts and improve existing ones, Mr. Roosevelt summoned Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, and Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina to the White House for a ceremonial signing of the measure before a battery of newspaper and newsreel photographers.

The President, in a brief statement gave assurance that the continued negotiation of the trade agreements would represent the cooperative effort of all departments of the Government.

"All recommendations made to me with regard to trade agreements," he said, "represent the collective judgment of all agencies of the Government, based upon most painstaking study of all pertinent information. I have never known an example of more effective collaboration among the various divisions of the Government and between the Government and the general public for the good of the entire Nation."

This Changing World

Scandinavian Neutrality—Record Fails to Bear Out Germany's Tenderness for Sanctity of Neutral Territorial Waters—Constant Violations

By H. B. Elliston

Nazi Germany's official memoranda to Norway and Denmark explaining that the Germans went into Scandinavia in order to "protect" the Scandinavian countries from Allied infringements of their neutrality have a hollow sound when one examines the previous record of the Reich's treatment of Scandinavian neutrality.

The record of Nazi sinkings of Scandinavian vessels without warning and without reference to questions of contraband leaps to the mind in refutation of the Nazi excuse. But this is only the beginning of the story of Germany's aggression. As it behaves toward Scandinavian property afloat, so it has behaved toward territorial Scandinavia. Time after time has Scandinavian territorial integrity been violated since the war began.

The most flagrant case which came to my attention on my Scandinavian trip occurred last Dec. 18. On that date a German submarine penetrated 25 miles inside the fjord at Narvik, and sank a British iron ore ship right under the noses of the Norwegian coast guards. Later the Germans decided to mine one mile of Sweden's territorial waters in the Sound separating Denmark and Sweden. This act served two purposes for Germany. First, it dislocated completely all shipping between the Baltic and North Sea coasts by preventing ocean-going vessels from passing through the Sound. Thus the effect was just as if some foreign power had suddenly narrowed the Panama Canal. And, secondly, Nazi mining enabled the Germans to get a grip on Swedish shipping. For at the Baltic end of the Sound there is a reef which compels Swedish boats to leave their territorial waters and pass through this German-mined zone. The Germans had already mined the international waters of the Sound between the territorial waters of Sweden and Denmark.

Moreover, when I was in Scandinavia naval landings by Germans were almost a matter of course. They took the form of exploratory trips on hired yachts through waterways in the vicinity of Stockholm. Occasionally incidents occurred which were more than usually outrageous, such as one in late December 25 miles south of Stockholm. Here there is a fortress called Nyashamn opposite an island strip called Landsort Light. These narrows are, of course, territorial waters, nevertheless German U-boats used to come in with impunity, and one day Herr Hitler's yacht, the Grylle, which has been transformed into an auxiliary war vessel, actually stopped a ferryboat and took off a passenger!

All the way around the Scandinavian coast German officers and men were apt at any time to come ashore. When the local authorities complained, the Germans merely explained that they were "stretching their sea legs." Neither territory nor territorial water was sacrosanct to them. Particularly often were German submarines seen entering the territorial narrows south of Landsort Light—the narrows made by the Oland (not to be confused with Aland between Sweden and Finland) Island and called Kalmar Sound. In the air, too, German aviators hadn't the slightest regard for Scandinavian neutrality.

Such invasions of Scandinavian neutrality—and they are typical—make the Nazi verbal defense of international law more than a little ludicrous. There has been no law governing Nazi behavior in Scandinavia. Indeed, Sweden in particular has been able to maintain neutrality only on German terms. Germany in its action has simply adopted the phrase of Gustavus Adolphus: "Neutrality! What is this thing called neutrality? I don't understand it. There is nothing in it."

British mine extensive areas in effort to cut off Nazi supplies for troops in Norway.

British and German naval units kept up a steady barrage of fighting along the entire Norwegian coast today, although much of the action appeared to have shifted to aerial bombardments and large-scale mine laying.

The Norwegian government announced by radio that the Germans were in control of Kristiansand, on the South Coast, Stavanger, on the Southeast Coast, Bergen, on the West Coast, and Narvik, on the Northern Coast.

The intense battle of the Skagerrak, in which the British Navy sought to cut off German troops and supplies to Norway apparently was ended, with the exception, perhaps of intermittent engagements.

No definite announcements of the effect of the battle have been made.

But the force of the British drive into the Skagerrak was taken up by Royal Air Force bombers, which penetrated late yesterday to the Little Belt and the Great Belt, the narrow straits connecting the Kattegat with the Baltic.

[The Little Belt hugs the shore of German-occupied Denmark. The Great Belt, the center passage, is between the Danish Islands of Fyen and Zealand.]

Arms Ship Blown Up

A 5,000-ton German ammunition ship was believed to have been blown up, and a supply ship damaged by British aircraft, according to Associated Press reports.

The vessels were part of a convoy of eight ships steaming north. Another line of vessels was attacked, but darkness prevented accurate estimates of damage.

This aerial activity was supplemented by the British mining of four areas in the North Sea, the Skagerrak, and the Kattegat, in an attempt to thus prevent German troop transport and supply ships from reaching the Norwegian coast.

The areas mined touch Norway, Denmark, and Germany, and also the territorial waters of Sweden and the Netherlands. No mines were laid in channels extending 10 miles on both sides of "certain points," the British announcement stated.

Extensive Mine Fields

Naval sources in Britain explained that the new mine fields covered the entire entrance to the Skagerrak and the Kattegat. This would cut off German access to the Norwegian coast.

With the mine field laid Sept. 3 this now means that the North Sea is mined from north of Netherlands' territorial waters to within about 30 miles of Bergen on the Norwegian West Coast. The mines extend as far as the middle of the Kattegat. Here they meet new Swedish mines laid along a 100-mile stretch of Swedish coastline.

The German counter offensive also appeared to have taken to the air, with Berlin reports that German planes had bombed and severely damaged a British aircraft carrier and a cruiser about 125 miles off Norway.

Ranging far out over the North Sea, presumably from newly won Norwegian coastal bases, the German planes were said to have scored direct hits on both vessels. The aircraft carrier, according to the German version, was last seen belching smoke and the cruiser was listing heavily.

Naval Battle Reported

Late yesterday a naval battle between British and German units was reported in progress off the Norwegian port of Trondheim, in which five German warships, including a pocket battleship—reportedly identified as the Lützow, formerly the Deutschland—took part.

In earlier attacks on Trondheim, the use of British torpedo-carrying planes was reported.

Heavy cannonading, which Swedish observers considered might indicate that a naval battle was in progress, was heard late yesterday from the direction of the mouth of Oslofjord.

The sinking of a vessel in flames in the Skagerrak was witnessed today from Stroemstad, Swedish coastal town near the Norwegian border. This led to the belief that fighting was still going on in Oslofjord.

Battle of two big warships told Commons by Churchill: Page 11.

Germans elude British, landing artillery and full camp equipment for big army.

STOCKHOLM, April 12 (AP) All highways to the east and northeast of Oslo were blocked by Norwegian defense forces, according to advices reaching here, and an effort was being made to weld a solid ring around the fallen capital.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway, April 12—Eluding British submarines and destroyers, the Germans have brought some 30 additional ships into Oslofjord.

Today, as Oslo begins to feel the weight of totalitarian control, it is estimated here that the Nazis have swelled to 120,000 the number of their troops on Norwegian soil.

Unloading of men, horses, light artillery, camp kitchens, and wagons began with the arrival of the reserves forces yesterday. It continued throughout the night until this morning. There are reports that additional troops are on the way.

[Reports that the British had landed troops at the outer portions of the fjord contained to be the subject of conflicting dispatches.

[Associated Press dispatches from Stockholm said Norwegian advices declared that seven German war vessels were bottled up in Oslo's harbor, and that the Norwegians were attempting to cut off any possibility of retreat.]

Public Buildings Occupied

Many public buildings, including the Opera House, the City Hall, the University, and the Parliament House, have been taken over by the Germans to quarter troops. Officers are filling Oslo's hotels.

But not all the troops are remaining at Oslo. Early this morning numerous columns were seen marching northward from the city toward Elverum, to which the Government had fled, where fighting is going on.

Norwegian troops have destroyed numerous railway bridges, cutting off the Stockholm line. The only route still open is through Göteborg.

Yesterday members of the American Legation, motoring along the Oslofjord, discovered evidence of resistance.

Frederikstad, near the fjord mouth, was bombed yesterday morning and the Americans found eight houses still burning. Apparently someone had shot at passing planes, provoking retaliation. The road between Frederikstad and Moss was blocked by a motor column with several bombed cars. People locally had mobilized trucks and automobiles, including those in dealers' show windows, to transport volunteers toward Eleverum, but the Germans discovered them.

Oslo is beginning to feel the tightening control of the invaders and introduction of various totalitarian measures.

Police are stopping and requisitioning private cars on the street.

Foreigners Being Registered

All foreigners had been instructed to register with the police: today the British and French; tomorrow the Germans, April 15 the Americans and other neutrals.

Capital punishment has been announced for sabotage, and some have already been shot. These are Norway's first executions in a hundred years. The death penalty was written off the statute books 50 years ago, having long fallen into desuetude

The press is rapidly being coordinated, with the closing of the largest papers, the Aftenposten, Tidens Tegn and Arbeiderbladet.

The Fritt Folk (Free People) organ of Major Vikdun Quisling's fascist party, until recently an obscure weekly with 2,000 circulation, replaces these and is printed in 200,000 copies on the Aftenposten's rotary presses. The only domestic news is Major Quisling's communiqués, the only foreign news is Berlin dispatches.

The Quisling party, the Nasjonal Samling, is the only recognized political party in the occupied areas and Major Quisling has revised the Constitution on totalitarian lines, establishing one party and a one candidate electoral system for Parliament.

The morning radio announces the introduction of fixed wages for factory and office workers.

Despite the completeness of Major Quisling's plans, Berlin was sending out dispatches to the effect that the Germans were withhold-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

"No sign of surrender," says Norwegian President: Page 6.

Americas See Strength In Co-operative Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—The strength of the Pan American Union and of New World soldiarity lies in "acceptance of the fact by the members of our family of nations that, for the preservation and protection of each and all, the larger and stronger nations must help the smaller and weaker ones," Frederick E. Hasler, President of the Pan American Society of New York, declared here today.

Mr. Hasler spoke at the Society's luncheon at the Carlton Hotel in honor of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in conjunction with this week's observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Union. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, were decorated earlier in the day for their contributions to Pan American good will.

Mr. Hasler said that the Union's fiftieth anniversary found the 21 republics composing its membership welded in stronger bonds of understanding, friendship, culture and commerce than ever before.

League Without Code

"One might describe Pan Americanism as a league of nations without codes," Mr. Hasler continued. "That it has worked so well and achieved such success is due to the fact that in their relations with their neighbors the 21 Republics have been fundamentally honest and unquestionably sincere in their desire to live peacefully with one another.

"And as the movement gains in solidarity, accomplishment and prestige here, it is bound to influence the thought of people in other countries less happily situated. The thought will grow into the conviction that if the nations of the Americas can do it, they can, too. Once that conviction is fixed firmly in the minds of the people of these unfortunate countries, the days of warfare and destruction all over the world will be numbered and intolerance, hate and false ideologies will give way to the sound, tested theories of tolerance, democracy and peace.

"Pan Americanism is not only the salvation of the nations of the Americas, but, in principle, the hope and promise of a better world—a world at peace," Mr. Hasler added.

Seeing Is Believing

Referring to Mr. Welles' recent swing through Europe, Mr. Hasler declared that "any man who has just returned to America with the picture of the struggle in Europe fresh in his mind has a deep, solemn appreciation akin to reverence of just what Pan Americanism means to the future of our 21 nations in security, in economic and cultural progress, in national welfare and in the individual well-being of all our people."

Dr. Rowe was presented with the 1940 gold medal of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, the presentation being made by Spruille Braden, United States Ambassador to Colombia and Honorary Chairman of the Commission. Last year Secretary of State Cordell Hull was the recipient of the medal.

In accepting the medal, Dr. Rose complimented the Arbitration Commission for its work, declaring that it had "been laying the foundations for the development of that spirit of international good will without which formal treaties and conventions are valueless."

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Growth of Rural Delivery Steady

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—In 1897, R. F. D. (Rural Free Delivery) was inaugurated in the United States. Each year since, excepting two, the number of miles covered has been increased. Last year nearly 5,000 extensions of service were made, adding 66,000 families to the network of receivers and providing improved service for 79,000 other families.

In the past 10 years 97,000 miles have been added to the regular schedules. R. F. D. now covers 1,387,000 miles and serves 26,000,000 individuals.

Practically all this service is performed by the use of automobiles, most of them made in or near Detroit, and gives employment to more than 35,000 persons.

Rockefeller Funds Aid Virginia Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. James H. Price announced that the Rockefeller-endowed General Education Board has allocated $177,000 for three related Virginia projects in the study of population, especially as it applies to economics in rural areas.

The State Planning Board will receive $90,000 for its population study. The University of Virginia at Charlottesville will receive $48,800 for support of a bureau of industrial research, which will look for small industries to care for those who may not earn a living on farms.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg will receive $38,400 for a more detailed examination into the subject of land use.

The grants just announced brought to $260,000 the amount voted during the past two years to Virginia enterprises by the General Education Board.

After looking at 5 other cars, I decided Packard was the value of the year. Driving it 9,240 miles in 3 months ... it hasn't cost me a cent, except for oil and gas ... I am getting 18 miles to the gallon, day-in and day-out!

R. J. Haley
Phoenix, Ariz.

The testimonial of Mr. R. J. Haley (shown above with his car) is one of scores on file at Packard Motor Car Company.

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Chichicastenango, Guatemala, Central America

Guatemala Strikes High Note In Its Appeal to the Tourist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Better place your reservation without delay if you are following the crowd to Guatemala this summer. Many are going back two and three times after tasting the highland beauty and unspoiled charm of this land where volcanoes brood over shadowy lakes and Indians weave their brilliant textiles.

Bookings late in July already have to wait their turn on the popular turbo-electric ship Antigua of United Fruit Line. Last winter's record season bids fair to carry over into summer. Every sailing was sold out in advance on the winter's 26-day cruises.

Two attractive inland tours are offered with this cruise. Tour A includes a four-day motor trip through the highlands. Ten days are left for Guatemala City. All-expense, New York to New York cruises begin at $238. Tour B extends the motor trip to nine days, starting from $298 for the entire cruise.

Anyone who has ever visited this country of Central America is pretty sure to come away a Guatemala fan. Tropical on the coasts, remote in the upland plateaus, picturesque in architecture, reminiscent of Spanish times and even of Mayan splendor, gifted with one of the richest contemporary cultures of Indian craft and lore—such is Guatemala.

Canada 'Sugaring Off'

"Sugaring-off" parties become the order of the day in and around Montreal, sugar-bushes being plentiful on the Island of Montreal and in the near-by Laurentian Mountains. For in the springtime this part of French-Canada turns its attention to the out-of-doors and social activities. 'Sugaring-off' parties are gala events with an old-time fiddler playing "Allouette," "Vive La Canadienne" and one or two other folk songs of new France. Entertainment on such a party is entirely self-made and refreshments consist of a hearty out-doors meal with a backwoods dish like baked beans and bacon usually predominant. In order that visitors to Montreal may join in future "sugaring-off" parties plans are under way to have an 800-tree maple bush planted on top of Mount Royal in the very heart of the city. The sugar-bush on Mount Royal would be part of the projected plans for the Tercentenary Celebrations planned in Montreal for 1942

Golf at Atlantic City

The five golf courses at Atlantic City are attracting scores of golfers from far and wide, evidentally bent on sharpening up their game before playing matches on home clubs. Atlantic City officials point out that their courses are in excellent shape, considerably ahead of those in most northern cities. The courses at Seaview and Northfield have 27 holes and offer the player sporty rounds. Linwood, Somers Point, and Brigantine are 18 holes.

All-Year Florida

Now that Florida is becoming an all-year travel attraction, rail passenger officials are watching with interest the effect of lower coach fares which became effective with the lowering of the rates in the Eastern territory and which affected the New York-Miami through fares. The streamlined, roller-bearing Champion will maintain service all summer to Floridian points, with low fares applying to all destinations. Numerous resort hotels on the East Coast will remain open all summer.

New Rail Link

The Yucatan Peninsula will soon be connected by rail with Mexico City with the completion of the Mexican Southeastern railway. It will be finished shortly and join the capital via Puerto Mexico and the ancient city of Campeche, with a country rich in tropical products and rare woods. It also will open up the ancient Mayan cities of Chichen-Itza and Uxmel to tourists.

Travel

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Signing of Chaco Treaties Marked by Official 'Abrazo'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay — An "abrazo"—the South American style of affectionate embrace—of the Bolivian and Paraguayan Foreign Ministers, Drs. Tomas A. Salomoni and Alberto Ostria Gutierrez, accompanied the signing of four treaties destined to rebuild friendship and commerce between the erstwhile enemies of the Chaco.

Shortly before the ceremony, Dr. Salomoni declared that Paraguay had satisfactorily solved all problems with all neighbors and that henceforth its main policy would be to encouarge the trade that should be the logical development of peace and friendship.

The four treaties covered a radio-telegraphic convention, exhibition of artistic and industrial productions, regulation of private property rights in the Chaco and recognition of the territorial statute between both countries, this last being coupled with the moral disarmament. An exchange of notes also designated the delegates to the mixed commission which is to promote economic cooperation and facilities of transportation between the two countries.

As this last question affects other neighbors, the two Chancellors agreed to sponsor a regional conference of River Plate countries—Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay—to be held as soon as possible in one of the capital cities of the five countries. Concessions to Bolivia on the Paraguay River, while sufficient in themselves, will work better it is felt, with the goodwill and cooperation of other and bigger neighbors interested in the acquisition and the transportation by rail as well as by water of Bolivian eastern produce, including oil.

Advice Followed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Bolivian Ambassador Hernando Siles declared, in reply to Chilean inquiries that the River Plate meeting would be in direct accord with the recommendation of the Panama Conference that the Chancellors of various geographical groups meet frequently. He revealed that, before Señor Ostria Gutierrez left La Paz for Asuncion, he (the Ambassador) brought up the question of a Pacific regional conference with Chilean Foreign Minister Cristobal Saenz, who had referred the suggestion to President Aguirre.

The Ambassador's declaration was aimed to prove that Bolivia is not following any policy of exclusion, of which there have been allegations in unofficial circles. Some Chileans undoubtedly believe that Bolivia is not sincere in its professions of friendship and that it is disposed on occasion to make pointed reference to its landlocked situation. (Bolivia lost its Pacific coastline as a result of the 1879 war with Peru against Chile.)

New World Shows Old Road to Lasting Peace

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State of the United States who attended the Buenos Aires and Lima Conferences, writes on the occasion of the Pan American Union's fiftieth anniversary that the Union is "the oldest and most successful co-operative group of nations in the world." His article follows.

By Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
United States Assistant Secretary of State

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Pan American Union today is the permanent organism of the oldest and most successful co-operative group of nations in the world.

It is customary on this hemisphere for the American nations to think of themselves as young. In fact, the institutions of the international life of the Americas are older, and have lasted longer, and are more mature than those of the so-called old world.

They represent a contribution to the method of handling international affairs of which the Americas may well be proud. The Pan American Union, as a permanent secretariat for the 21 republics, symbolizes the idea of the co-operative peace: peace kept by free peoples, sovereign and equal, by agreeing to abide by a common law. This was the conception of the western peace. It was a definite departure from the idea that peace must be maintained by a balance of armed forces—a truce which would remain unbroken only because no one dared to break it.

It broke entirely from the still older conception of peace as quiet established under a universal empire after some power had conquered virtually the entire world There had been the Roman peace of general military dominion; and it had broken up. There had been the European attempt at peace by balancing diplomatic and military power; and it had failed.

Seed Has Fruited Well

In definite contrast to this, the American nations, at their congress in 1890, undertook to form an international union of the American republics, which, through half a century, has proved a mighty force in giving more peace to the Western Hemisphere than the Eastern Hemisphere has ever known.

This much is well known. What is not appreciated is the endless work and time, and the necessary obligations, which arise from the acceptance of the idea of the co-operative peace. If any one thing is certain today it is that peace does not come merely by wishing. It comes from work, and from willingness to meet difficulties bravely, to make sacrifices if necessary to achieve solutions.

After all analysis has been ended, the fundamental proposition becomes plain that peace can be built only on a foundation of national governments free from fear, representing people who feel themselves safe, under a system which permits men to develop the normal and kindly instincts of human beings toward fuller life. Neither nations nor men subject themselves to the painful process of militarization, or the still more brutal alchemy of war, if any other course is open to them.

But this means that the first task of a co-operative group is to see that a better way is always available.

Meet Under Common Bond

It is interesting to note that, at the conference of 1890, when the Union of American Republics was formed, which subsequently changed its name to that of the Pan American Union, the assembled governments were endeavoring to find means of making peaceful life easier.

They met to recommend a plan of arbitration of disputes by peaceful means. They considered and recommended a renunciation of conquest.

They recommended the improvement of commercial relations through the negotiation of partial reciprocity "under such a basis as may be acceptable in each case, taking into consideration the special situation, conditions and interests of each country"—a true forerunner of the trade agreements program of today. They reported upon the development of inter-American railway transportation; upon postal and cable communication; and they proposed an international sanitary regulation.

They further proposed to the American Conference a project for the establishing of an International American Bank, which, they estimated, could not be "attained through the agency of a private bank"; and this they suggested be done by the "passage of a law by the United States incorporating an International American Bank, with ample capital."

Each Year Sees Progress

The Pan American Union was designed to serve as a secretariat. Periodic inter-American conferences were likewise arranged for, so that co-operation in the active establishment of peace should be continuous.

Gradually, the dreams of the conference of 50 years ago are being realized. From a Bureau designed to exchange information, the Pan American Union grew to be a clearing house of international American activities. From a casual meeting of American nations, the inter-American conferences have become a classic institution by which the Western nations maintain their contacts, develop their friendships, and work together on common measures for their safety and their well-being.

One by one, the principal difficulties which obscured friendships of the Americas have been resolved. Slowly the fabric of co-operative activity grows. In science, in medicine, in cultural relations, in commercial exchange, in transportation, in the common defense of the two continents, the great design of hemispheric solidarity begins to assume form.

The co-operative peace is far from complete. Yet half a century has shown that a way can be made through the mists of international fear.

Home Life Teaches Democracy Speaker Tells YWCA Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 12—Family life is one of the few things left in which Americans can learn democracy by practicing it, Dr. Harvey Zorbaugh, acting head of the Department of Sociology at New York University School of Education, stressed in an address before the sixteenth national biennial convention of the Young Women's Christian Association here today. He urged local "Y's" to go ahead with their courses in marriage problems.

"Many seek more from marriage than any human relationship can yield, and failing to find what they seek, they blame marriage for the failure," said Dr. Zorbaugh.

He particularly urged the Y. W. C. A.'s in teaching their classes on marital problems and adjustments to see that the teachers are neither "militantly feministic nor unduly sentimental."

"Don't let either side bias your program," he warned. "They have no right to impose their prejudices on young women coming for help.

"Young women need today as never before to learn to regard the relationships of women and men—not only in marriage, but in all areas—not with sentiment of antagonism, but with clear-eyed understanding and open friendly minds, for men and women must solve the problems of relationships together."

Problems Are Varied

Every counselor in the field, Dr. Zorbaugh said, "knows that young people have a great variety of questions and problems."

Dr. Zorbaugh saw marriage as "a mutual process of living," and held that the meaning of marriage could be understood only against the social setting in which it is established.

"Those needs are the need to feel loved and wanted and accepted, which brings the truest sense of security, and the need for self-fulfillment, to express one's inner self in living," he added.

The Y. W. C. A. family relation program was termed by Dr. Zorbaugh "an outstanding contribution to preserving the integrity of family life on which the future 'American way' largely depends." These programs and classes are being offered by local "Y's" to groups of high school age girls, business girls and young women, young women industrial workers and college girls.

Langdon W. Post, consultant to the United States Housing Authority and formerly a New York Housing Authority executive, reported that good public housing has made almost miraculous improvement in slum dwellers' morals and morale.

"They move to decent living quarters and surroundings and something happens to them almost overnight," he said. "They become American citizens. The Williamsburg project in New York City has gone through two years with not one arrest for juvenile delinquency, and only a handful of adult arrests for minor and technical offenses like overtime parking."

Points to Stability of "Y"

Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, of New York, director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, urged the Y. W. C. A. to convince the American public that it is establishing "stability and safety." "Then," he said, "you will get financial support."

More than 2,500 delegates, apparently only half the actual count of those attending the convention, began casting ballots today in an election whose outcome will be announced Monday.

For the national Y. W. C. A. presidency, now held by Mrs. Austin L. Kimball, of Buffalo, N. Y., the nominees are Mrs. Harrison Elliott, of New York; Mrs. Ernest A. Johnson, of Lake Forest, Ill., and Mrs. John B. Kelso, of La Jolla, Calif.

The four nominees for the two vice-presidencies are Mrs. Boyd Miller of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. J. Birdsall Calins, of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Donald W. Porter, of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Margaret L. Sorg, of Richmond, Va.

Miss Mamie E. Davis, of Philadelphia; Miss Frances Helen Mains, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Grace P. Martins, of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Helen L. McCandless of Louisville, Ky., are nominated for the two secretaryships.

Sixty-two names are nominated for 46 posts to become vacant on the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., which next May in New York will elect its own board president to succeed Mrs. John French, of New York.

Metropolitan Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Even among foreign groups, the urge to get together for cultural advancement is marked. In Metropolitan Detroit, 115 clubs, representing 26 different nationalities provide a cultural outlet for the foreign language groups.

Movies Open Fresh Fields for Jewelry Designer

Quick response to want of studio demanded—Plastics replace cut stones of other days.

On With the Job
Three-part series of 36 articles. Eleventh of 12 articles on "The Factory Tells the Story"

By Kay Campbell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hope, four buttons, and a rhinestone bracelet were the beginning of Joseff's jewelry business. Perhaps hope isn't just the right term. Maybe we should substitute confidence in his own ability as a designer and salesman. But before we quarrel with the word, let's recall that a great many persons had confidence in their own ability, but still were unable to make a success out of what was strictly a luxury business during the years of the depression.

Ten years ago, designing jewelry was just a hobby with Joseff, who then was in the advertising business. But in 1931, he decided to convert his hobby into cash. Today, about 90 per cent of all the spectacular jewelry worn by actors and actresses of the screen pours out of his workshop. He constantly has on hand two tons of base metal, 50 feet of chain and links, and labeled drawers full of stones in divers colors, cut in every conceivable shape. Glittering tiaras, duplicates of famous crowns and museum pieces, fabulous necklaces, rings, bracelets, earrings, and brooches are designed in his factory, which now employs about 100 persons. Furthermore, he received this season more orders from retail stores for costume pieces than he could turn out.

To overcome lack of space, he is building a factory in the heart of Hollywood. But an obstacle is the scarcity of stones from Czechoslovakia, which have risen in price four times since the war began. The $40,000 worth of stones he had on hand when the conflict started have already increased in value 50 per cent. Vienna and the Sudetenland have long been the main source of stones, because of chemicals peculiar to the water of that district.

Making a Start

Surmounting difficulties is an old story to Joseff, who tried for a year and a half to get a break in the studios before one place actually bought part of his samples—a rhinestone bracelet and four buttons. The buttons made such a hit, that from that time one he has had a hard time keeping ahead of rush orders; and he has never been able to keep samples. Eastern buyers insist on purchasing what he sets aside as his sample line so often that it is never complete for the next comer.

"In this day and age," he said, "I believe that something can be done to utilize the new findings in science which will tie in with each new design. For example, a craftsman working in my shop is advised to make the best article he possibly can, and then to ferret out a way to develop speed to put this on a volume production basis. Our employees are also encouraged to offer suggestions for improvement of the merchandise. If I feel a suggestion is valuable I use it regardless of the cost to the ultimate consumer. This is not being arbitrary; I simply believe that in the end I will benefit by it and that purchasers will appreciate the extra effort."

From South America, from China, from London, buyers come. Others, who cannot come, order and pay for one of the books he has compiled, filled with photographs of the movie queens wearing his exquisite trinkets. It is not infrequent for him to get open orders for between $200 and $2,000 worth of jewelry, the selection of pieces being left to him.

Soldering in Haste

In the past eight years he has collected over 5,000 unusual pieces of jewelry to store away in his museum. All of these have served their time in the movies, but are now labeled and stowed away for future use or reference. One of the designer's rules is to rent rather than sell unusual pieces to the studios. Pieces which flash forth with such brilliance from the screen may be made of wood, glass, tin, platinum, gold, silver, and precious stones. The factory is equipped to handle any of these mediums.

Half-completed designs for studios are kept in big drawers, bearing the name of the studio, as Paramount, RKO, Universal. This meticulous filing system saves him many precious moments. One of his boasts is that he has never failed to deliver an order to the studio at the time he promised, though he has had narrow escapes. One of them occurred in the shooting of "Romeo and Juliet," for which he provided jewelry. The piece which nearly came too late was an elaborate one for Reginald Denny. The studio deadline on it was eight o'clock Monday morning. It was only by having his staff work double shift and giving hourly pep talks that he had the intricate jewel finished by Monday dawn. He rushed out to the Metro-Goldwyn studio, feeling very well pleased with himself. But when a wardrobe man was called over by the director to sew the bauble on Denny's costume, Joseff discovered that his workmen had forgotten to attach little hoops on the jewels by which they could be fastened to the cloth. An electrician and property man had to be called to furnish hoops and weld them on.

Planned on Paper

Before any work is done on a new article, a rough, working sketch is made. Joseff works about 65 per cent of these out on paper himself, although studio designers frequently come in and make suggestions. He always puts three or four men to work on the same basic idea, giving them certain leads as to stones, metal, and ornamentation to be used, but allowing them plenty of latitude to use their own ability. When he is not pleased with the finished product, he sits down and makes the piece himself. When completed, each sample has an identifying tag clamped on it and the one selected is photographed as the model for volume production.

It is next up to the foreman to figure out, step by step, the various operations involved in making the piece. On the pay roll are about 20 experts at soldering, assembling, and actual construction work; around 15 who do nothing but set stones; two who handle the intake of metals; two more who do the metal plating, and a number who finish and do odd jobs.

Gold and Topaz

Joseff considers Loretta Young such a noteworthy jewelry model that he believes a necklace he originated for her will start an important trend this spring. It is made up of a slender silver chain from which hang an assortment of various sized catalin teardrops. Another necklace expected to intrigue feminine interest is one made for Jeanette MacDonald to wear on her concert tour. It is a wide, flat collar of yellow gold, set with topaz stones.

In his spring line is a considerable amount of plastic jewelry, or ceramics, which he believes will gradually replace the no longer available cut stones. A cameo in which he takes great pride is one which shows a classic twentieth century profile with modern coiffure in place of the old-fashioned, rather expressionless face to which we have been accustomed for so many years. A departure in which he has great faith is the using of several types of metal in a single piece of jewelry.

In Hollywood he has made some interesting discoveries and had some unusual adventures. One thing he has found is that 24-faceted paste gems photograph better than real 32-faceted diamonds. Emeralds have especial photographic value, as have topaz and rubies.

One of the fastest and most difficult jobs he has accomplished was the copying of the Cellini cup in a period of 10 days. The cup was to be used in a picture called "The Riddle of the Dangling Pearl," with Helen Broderick, Zasu Pitts, and Jimmie Gleason, for RKO. Since the cup reposes in the Metropolitan Museum, it was necessary for him to fly back east, get photographs of the object taken from every angle, and rush home. He arrived in Hollywood late on Saturday, drafted plans for the cup and its necessary double, then located a foundry open on Sunday. The ornate cups were finished on the day they were needed.

NBC

Joseff of Hollywood Jewelry Shop
Kathleen Wilson takes a look at a chain which Joseff holds up for her approval. Inset: Metalworker at Joseff's

Women Claim Civil Service Pledge Failed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—It's not too late for the Roosevelt Administration to redeem its civil service promises, Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, Vice-President of the National League of Women Voters told the Senate Civil Service Committee.

Mrs. Baldwin was testifying in favor of the Ramspeck bill to bring under civil service 250,000 to 300,000 Federal workers now exempt from the merit system.

Passage of the bill without the limiting amendments added in the House of Representatives would make possible within the current year fulfillment of party pledges that promised extension and improvement of the Federal Civil Service System, removing the stigma of almost four years during which only small progress has been made, Mrs. Baldwin told the Committee.

The amendment objected to by the League provides that no incumbents of the jobs to be blanketed into the civil service by the Ramspeck bill can acquire civil service status if they happen to come from States whose apportionment quotas have been over-filled.

"It is obvious," Mrs. Baldwin testified, "that such a requirement is contrary to the interest of efficiency in the public service, is based on a patronage concept, and is bound to result in many injustices to employees. It would successfully sabotage extension of the civil service system provided in the rest of the bill.

"Extension of the classified service to all but the top policy-determining positions in the Federal Service is possible of attainment under the Ramspeck bill, provided the apportionment is eliminated," the League spokesman declared.

Taxes Freed From Homes Find New Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Homeowners in 13 States, those in certain classifications, are pulling tax bills out of their mailboxes these days without the same worried scowls that used to go with the gesture. The bills, for these people, have been cut in varying amounts as a result of application of homestead exemption and preferential property tax laws passed in recent years, reports the Federation of Tax Administrators here.

There are two sides to it, though. If these taxpayers pay less, who does pay the necessary taxes, or are they paid at all? It involves a bit of financial juggling which some experts have held was doomed to failure. But, while all the kinks haven't yet been straightened out, the homestead tax exemption idea has been applied in these 13 States without serious difficulty. They have turned to other sources, and for the most part have balanced their budgets.

In Wyoming, for example, the loss from this exemption is made up from the State sales tax. It is in effect a spreading of the tax over a larger number of people, lifting the burden, as has long been sought by this element, from the small homeowner.

All of these homestead exemption laws were enacted between 1933 and 1938, though a few revisions have been made since. Some of the exemptions are from both State and local taxes. Mississippi, for example, has done away with State and county taxes on homesteads up to $5,000 assessed valuation and farm land up to 160 acres. Gov. Paul B. Johnson now seeks to extend the exemption to municipal taxes as well. Mississippi gets the $5,000,000 or so it has lost on homestead taxes, from increases in tobacco, beer and ad valorem levies.

When Alabama's exemption law was applied it found revenues dropped $1,000,000. A 2 per cent luxury or sales tax has replaced this amount.

Wyoming takes $300,000 each year from its sales tax to reimburse municipalities, counties and school districts which formerly obtained revenue from the property tax.

Exemption losses to school districts in Oklahoma are assumed by the State. Here, though, it is noted that as a result of the exemption average property tax rates went up from $1.97 to $2.24 per $1,000 of assessed valuation, and the aggregate tax levy increased 2.45 per cent, with non-exempt property bearing the brunt of the burden.

The Federation also points out that another effect of the preferential tax has been to transfer some government functions from local to state jurisdictions. In West Virginia, state aid to schools was increased from $1,000,000 to $11,000,000 when the reduced tax rate on homesteads cut local government income. The State also took over construction of secondary roads in addition to main highways.

In Iowa and Louisiana, special funds are set up from proceeds of replacement taxes such as income, sales, liquor and public utility, and the extent to which homeowners are relieved from property taxes depends on the financial condition of these funds.

Some Members of House May Lose Jobs by Census

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—The House of Representatives has voted to reapportion itself after the 1940 census although certain present members may be legislated out of $10,000 a year jobs.

The bill, as finally agreed upon by both Senate and House which goes to the White House instructs the President to submit the 1940 census figures to the next Congress seven days after it convenes next January. Automatic reapportionment of the 435 House seats would follow within 60 days after receipt of the President's Message.

House reapportionment is the No. 1 aim behind the constitutional provision of a decennial census, but this fact has been largely lost sight of in recent controversies over the Government's right to ask supplementary questions on income, marital status and mortgages.

Census Bureau statisticians estimate that at least six legislators from Northeastern and Midwestern States will lose their $10,000 a year jobs in the coming redistricting. The seats are expected to go to the South and Far West where population increases have been greatest in the last 10 years. Some statisticians predict even larger changes.

Ten years ago, the House passed what it thought was a permanent automatic reapportionment law, but later found it was voided by the "Lame Duck" Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the short session of Congress, to which the new census figures were to be reported.

A plan to eliminate aliens from House representation was approved by the House Census Committee, but was eliminated from the bill when it reached the House floor. New York members especially opposed the proposal which would have taken away two to five of their seats. An effort made by Southern Democrats to retain the alien exclusion provision was defeated by a standing vote of 109 to 23.

The reapportionment bill continues the House at its present size of 435 members, decreed in 1920 to be the maximum that could feasibly work together. A proposal to cut House membership to 300 was defeated. The redistribution of seats will first affect Congressmen elected to the Seventy-eighth Congress, meeting in January, 1943.

Budget Head Sees Deficit Justified

MEADVILLE, Pa., April 12 (AP)—Harold D. Smith, Federal Budget Director says that if the Government is to continue to play a considerable role in national economy, the budget must be geared to the business cycle in an attempt to cushion the impact of economic dislocations upon the individual and upon large groups of population.

"Unless we are to decide that the Government should not do anything about cyclical business declines," he told Allegheny College students last night, "we are compelled to adopt the long-term approach, bridging across the business valleys, and to substitute for an annually balanced budget a cyclically balanced budget

"As a matter of simple arithmetic, the budget must obviously be balanced over the long run. What I am saying is that there is some period over which it is advantageous to incur a deficit, and another period over which compensating budgetary surpluses must be accumulated."

Four-Story Garage Goes for Ride While Business Goes On as Usual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—A huge four-story, block-long garage in downtown Youngstown, its floors loaded with automobiles and its gas, lights, heat, water and sewers connected up as usual, "went for a ride"—a 27-foot ride—recently. The 327-foot long building became the longest building in the world ever to be moved intact, although many much taller buildings have been moved in the past.

The building had to be moved back 27 feet to make way for widening one of Youngstown's important downtown streets, Commerce Street, under the $3,000,000 PWA improvement program.

The movers blocked up the fragile 10,000-ton building, put a lot of steel rails under it, and lined up 40 screw jacks beside the building.

Then 40 workmen, working in unison, turned the jacks one turn at a time, sending the building lurching about an eighth of an inch. Once it got "rolling," it moved two feet an hour, automobiles rolling in and out of its open doors all the while other business also went on as usual in a big express warehouse, in an electric appliance sales agency and a rental book agency which also occupy parts of the building.

Grandparent Seedless Orange Tree Bears Boxes of Top Quality Fruit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—California's 70-year-old "parent" navel orange tree is keeping up with its 9,000,000 offspring by producing the largest crop of the largest oranges in many seasons. Not to be outdone by its descendants which cover 95,000 California acres, the patriarch here has astonished citriculturists by bringing forth between three and four boxes of large oranges of top quality. Tests show their juice is almost as rich as the cultured oranges of younger navel stock.

The story of the remarkable productivity exhibited at three score years and ten by the progenitor of California's navel orchards has been recently compiled by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, producing and marketing co-operative representing three quarters of the citrus growers in California and Arizona.

Samples of the fruit were submitted for analysis to the Exchange's nutritional laboratory by A. D. Shamel of the United States Department of Agriculture, in whose custody the tree planted by Mrs. Eliza Tibbets in 1873 has thrived for many years. The Department had obtained the tree originally from Brazil.

Average size of oranges picked from the parent tree this season is "150," the size which packs 150 fruits to a standard orange packing box. This was found to be in keeping with the size of the rest of the seedless-orange crop, although the younger crop is more nutritious, due to refinements in cultivation, reports the "Sunkist" Exchange.

The tree's 9,000,000 descendants have produced an estimated $1,000,000,000 worth of oranges, helping to make citrus "big business" in California.

Funk to Establish New Publishing Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—Wilfred Funk has announced his resignation, effective April 24, as President of the publishing firm of Funk & Wagnalls. He will establish a book publishing firm under his own name.

Other officers of the new company will be Frank Henry, Executive Vice-President; Spencer Armstrong, Vice-President; Kenneth Rankin, Secretary, and Frank A. Seller, Treasurer.

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British See Need for Vigorous Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By Peter Lyne

LONDON, April 12—The debate in the House of Commons on the Norwegian sea battle following the interim report of the First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill, which came as a timely warning against premature optimism, showed the clear recognition of the immense effort still needed to defeat the desperate and long-planned German venture on which Reichsführer Hitler appears to be staking his last sea hopes.

The widespread feeling today is something akin to the anxiety felt by supporters of the stronger side in a ball game who, though confident of the ultimate result, are nevertheless on tenterhooks until the final whistle halts the ebb and flow of the contest.

The immense issues at stake are becoming clearer as naval experts point out, for instance, that Premier Mussolini is watching the struggle for control of the Norwegian ports, especially Oslo, to give him a line on whether air strength can atone for superior naval forces in a small sea. Il Duce's future action in the Mediterranean, it is suggested, may well be decided by the outcome of the air-sea fight in the Skagerrak and Kattegat.

Advantage to Allies

It is felt that Herr Hitler is playing into Allied hands by sending his fleet out to face the Allied fleets, and by opening up new long lines of communication into Norway. That the opportunity must be grasped with every ounce of vigor and the greatest tactical skill is the message which the Man-in-the-Street, as well as Members of Parliament, are eager to convey to the Government which, through the very nature of the engagement, is at a disadvantage in being unable to give a full and reassuring account of the actions in progress.

Nevertheless, Parliament appeared satisfied on the whole yesterday with Mr. Churchill's account of the Navy's action. It clearly reserved the right to question at a later date certain points of strategy revealed to date. But it meticulously observed appeals from both Government and Opposition speakers to refrain from engaging in amateur strategy.

Among the points especially welcomed in Mr. Churchill's speech were the obvious conviction of the British Government that Herr Hitler has committed a major strategical blunder in the Norwegian invasion; the First Lord's clearly unbounded satisfaction that German shipping now ceases to enjoy the safety of Norwegian territorial waters which has been a long-standing cause of exasperation to the British Navy; his confidence in the effectiveness of the new anti-aircraft defenses at the Scapa Flow base, as shown by recent German air attacks, and in the capacity of British capital ships to withstand big bombs, as shown by the direct hit sustained without serious damage by the flagship Rodney off South Norway.

Special Vigilance

In the light of Mr. Churchill's warning of the need for special vigilance in every other possible sphere of war activity, the commons welcomed his assurance that the Allied naval might is sufficient to control the Mediterranean while conducting a vigorous war in the North Sea.

The First Lord's reiteration of his plea to other neutrals to recognize the cold facts in the European situation and not to leave their appeals for help until the last minute was loudly applauded by members of the House.

Approval in general for Mr. Churchill's statement and admiration and sympathy for the Norwegians were expressed by Opposition spokesmen, Mr. Albert Alexander, a former Labor First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leaders. Mr. Alexander said he would like the Danish Premier and his colleagues to feel convinced that when the Allies had finished this fight they would see to it that Danish independence and rights were restored.

Sir Archibald declared he did not believe that the people were yet aware of the tremendous task ahead of the Allies. Even some Ministers, he claimed, had not sufficiently played their part or succeeded in bringing the actualities of the war situation home to the public.

"When I hear responsible Ministers and public servants saying that Hitler has 'missed the bus' I am not impressed," he said. "I would far rather listen to an intelligent appreciation of the enemy's 'formidable strength.'"

Criticism Voiced

But the chief criticism of the Government is handling of the Norwegian situation developed around the question of the official communication of news and the host of rumors of the past few days. Although Mr. Churchill satisfied the Commons of the necessity for reticence where naval strategy is concerned, it was felt, nevertheless, that the Admiralty could not escape some responsibility for the prevalence of rumors and the growth of public impatience for an authoritative version of the events.

Viscountess Astor, in particular, deplored the effect on British opinion of the type of news which was issued and the manner of its release. She said that the first bare announcement of nothing but British losses sustained in the naval attack on Narvik had had a very depressing effect on her home town of Plymouth, which is a big naval center.

In this connection The Times of London today says, "if no authentic news could be released to counteract the obviously misleading German claims, it must at least have been possible to deny some of the equally baseless stories on our own side, without waiting for the dramatic occasion of the First Lord's speech."

The hope that the Government would keep the public advised not to jump to hasty conclusions until the full facts were known was also expressed in the House of Lords yesterday by Lord Strabolgi, naval expert and labor spokesman.

Lord Strabolgi also referred to the question of the effectiveness of the British Intelligence Service. His side of the House of Lords felt that Government sources of information and intelligence needed improvement, Lord Strabolgi said. He admitted that the matter did not directly concern the Admiralty, but he believed the Government was also conscious of the shortcomings in the Intelligence Service and he reminded his fellow peers that the questions had been previously raised by Lord Snell, Labor leader in the House of Lords, when the Government was apparently taken by surprise by the Russo-German pact. Lord Strabolgi said he was drawing attention to it again because there was some uneasiness on the part of some "not irresponsible people."

S. C. Rural Power Lines

PAGELAND, S. C.—Laying aside its burden of law-making, the South Carolina General Assembly joined the Lynches River Electric Co-operative, Inc., in dedicating the completion of 276 additional miles of power lines to the State's hydro-electric system, designed to serve rural homes in Chesterfield, Lancaster, and Kershaw Counties.

Shanghai Council Vote Keeps British in Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 12—Japanese have failed in their effort to break Britain's traditional majority on the Shanghai Municipal Council. Final returns limit Japanese to two members, instead of the five put forward as candidates.

The Japanese community today rallied around a statement by a spokesman that "there will be other elections in coming years."

Occidentals welcomed their continued dominance, but showed considerable underlying anxiety lest Japanese leaders may now renew the drive for forcible control of the International Settlement.

Council Unchanged

Numerical composition of the 14-member Council remained unchanged: 5 British, 2 Americans, 2 Japanese, and 5 Chinese.

Significantly, Americans led the ballot. In some quarters, this popularity of America's candidates and the uncertainty over Japan's intentions were viewed as salutary. For many years the British-dominated Municipality has been criticized for not giving sufficient consideration to minorities. Britain has been ascendant here just 97 years. A more wakeful attitude was hoped for on the part of officials. They have been accused of using secretive and autocratic methods.

An indication of widespread desire for modernization, and a truer internationalization of Settlement administration, was seen in the heavy vote for Americans. No effort was made to increase their numerical representation. But Occidental, rather than Japanese leadership, will be entrusted with any changes that are to be made.

10,000 New Voters

The largest vote in Council history was achieved through qualification as taxpayers of 10,000 new voters.

In the course of a survey of Shanghai's International Settlement over the past year, the publicity office of the Municipal Council found that progress toward restoration of normal conditions, following the Shanghai hostilities of 1937, has continued to be slow and impeded by many difficulties, yet "Shanghai has once again shown its tremendous vitality and capacity to overcome its difficulties."

Business conditions became even more involved after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe and a fall in the local dollar from around 16 United States cents to as low as 7 cents. Various other fresh major problems arose, including a heavy influx of Central European refugees and policing difficulties caused by clash in jurisdiction between the Settlement police and those of the Japanese-sponsored Chinese municipality.

"The imperative necessity for a close watch on the Settlement's food and fuel supplies, with especial reference to rice and coal," was brought out during recent months when unexpected price rises caused misery among the Chinese masses of the City. There have been official efforts to check rice profiteering. The coal situation has been surveyed by a special committee and it is noted that owing to shortage of Far Eastern supplies, importation from abroad was necessary with accompanying expense.

Influx of Refugees

At the time, efforts were made to check the entry of European refugees into Shanghai at the close of last summer, they numbered approximately 15,000.

During the past year a number of governmental innovations were introduced or carried farther, including compilation of cost-of-living statistics, foreign as well as Chinese, and work in child protection.

Although certain aspects of Shanghai economic life show a superficial brightening, the general situation continues to bear an unwholesome appearance—particularly as regards both Chinese and the so-called "Third Party" interests. Only the Japanese are on the move in any large degree, and by no means all of them are thriving.

In the cotton industry, British and Chinese interests provided something of an exception to the general rule and some large dividends were paid during the year. Between May 1 and Oct. 31, 1939, the Japanese Mitsui Mill of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd., made an unprecedented net profit of $4,700,000 Chinese currency, which even at present greatly depreciated exchange works out in American currency at about $400,000. Mitsui's chairman forecast prosperity for Shanghai mills throughout 1940.

Utilities Do Well

The crowded condition of the City caused public utilities to do well, even though they were prevented from functioning in areas under Japanese control. But such a situation hardly can be called one fortunate to the ordinary individual, however beneficial it may turn out to certain large interests, John Ahlers recently wrote for the China Weekly Review: "The cost of living throughout 1939 increased far more than nominal wages were permitted to rise. To a considerable extent, Shanghai big business profited from increased exploitation of labor."

Foreign enterprises, of course, continued enmeshed in the network of Japanese monopolies which have trade, communications, and industry reserved for Nipponese exploitation, in areas outside foreign-held Shanghai.

Held by Germans

Wide World

View of Stavanger

Town on the southwest coast of Norway where it was reported the Germans have landed strong troop reinforcements. The invaders were believed to be facing attack by Norwegian and British forces at a number of points that have been occupied in the Scandinavian Kingdom.

Consul to Leave

PEIPING, April 12 (AP)—Soviet Russia will close its Tientsin Consulate April 19, informed Soviet sources said today, adding that this action probably represented Moscow's determination to have no diplomatic representation in areas controlled by the Japanese-sponsored government of occupied areas in China.

Consulates at Shanghai and Kalgan already have been closed.

Non-Russian observers believe consular withdrawals might be connected with a stronger Soviet policy toward Japan.

Reward Offered

HONG KONG, April 12 (AP)—The Central (Chinese) News Agency reported today that the Chinese community in Chicago had offered a reward of $700,000 (Chinese—about $42,400 U. S.) for the "extermination of traitors affiliated with the Wang Ching-wei regime," the Japanese puppet government at Nanking.

Canada's Attitude Toward U. S.

OTTAWA, April 12 (AP)—Canada's Government, in the words of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, "has no thought of attempting to intervene, directly or indirectly, in the affairs or policies of the United States."

He issued the statement last night because, he said, "in view of recent public statements, I wish to make clear the position of the Canadian Government on the question of the attitude of the United States in the present war."

During the same press conference he told of his plans to visit Virginia, possibly this week end, with a stopover in Washington and probably calls on President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

His statement follows:

"In view of recent public statements, I wish to make clear the position of the Canadian Government on the attitude of the United States in the present war. Canada has voluntarily entered the struggle which her Parliament and people considered vital for the maintenance of democracy and freedom.

"Our primary task and duty is to make as efficient as possible our own direct contribution to the successful outcome of that struggle.

"The ruthless and treacherous attacks which Germany has made this week on two countries, small in population and military resources, but great in their contribution to a progressive civilization and a peaceful way of life, has strengthened Canada's conviction as to the rightness and necessity of the action we have taken and our belief in the inevitable overthrow of the piratical and predatory regime which threatens the liberties of all freedom-loving nations.

"We are convinced that cause has the sympathy of all the free peoples of the world. At the same time we realize that it is for every country to decide for itself its policy toward the conflict.

"The Canadian Government particularly has no thought of attempting to intervene, directly or indirectly, in the affairs or policies of the United States. Any other course would be as harmful as it would be unwarranted, and would show a disegard of the friendly understanding we have for years received from the people and government of a good neighbor."

Japanese Open Pearl River To Foreign Vessels

HONG KONG, April 12 (AP)—Japanese authorities today announced a restricted reopening to general navigation by foreign vessels of the Pearl River, closed since the Japanese capture of Canton in October, 1938.

Restrictions accompanying the reopening of the river, which connects Canton with the outside via Hong Kong and Portuguese Macao, stipulate that navigation can be undertaken only in daylight, with Canton as the only port of call.

Heretofore foreign use of the river has been limited to a round trip a week by one British and one Portuguese steamer.

Restrictions imposed under the new arrangement include bans on the carrying of goods "prohibited on the grounds of strategical necessity" and the taking of photographs from vessels.

The Japenese warned that vessels navigating the Pearl River were liable to halting and examination by Japanese authorities and that travelers disturbing peace and order would be liable to arrest.

It said the relaxation was intended principally to restore the trade of Japanese-occupied Canton, and concluded with an appeal for the "genuine understanding and sincere co-operation of third powers."

Southern Bridge Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Plans of the North Carolina Highway Commission for a swing bridge across the Straits, a waterway connecting Pimlico Sound and Beaufort Harbor, N. C., have been approved by Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, at Washington.

Netherlands Resolved To Avoid Austria's Fate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, April 12—The Netherlands will not become "an Austria, nor a Denmark."

This is the simple comment of the man-in-the-street on the latest war developments.

For, deeply concerned by the German invasion of Norway and Denmark, the Netherlanders are at the same time acutely conscious of reports of possible sudden intensification of activity in the West.

If this western offensive should involve the Netherlands—and if the Netherlands should be asked to accept the "protection" of a foreign power, there is but one answer. And that answer, it is confidently believed here, will be an unequivocal "no."

Grim Determination

The feeling of grim determination among the Netherlanders is based on faith in their defense system and also on their military strength which has greatly improved in the last seven months.

The suggestion that the Netherlanders ought to be "sensible" like the Danes finds little response here. Recent developments have not changed the attitude of the Government which is determined to defend its territory against any aggression under whatever guise. The general conviction of both the Netherlands' public and its military experts is that a successful defense is possible without counting on any outside help.

From Either Side

Thus when Netherland's resistance to "protection" is talked of, the country means that it would resist a movement of Allied troops on its soil, as well as those of the Reich.

But on two points it is debatable whether the Allied military experts are in accord with the Netherlands' view. Even if they concede the vigor of an initial Netherlands' defense, it is highly doubtful if they consider that the lowlands could resist the Germans without Allied assistance. And, in the second place, they apparently recognize that the feeling of the Netherlands might change should it actually be faced with countering the Nazi armies.

However, the situation is such that the Allied strategy perforce depends upon the organization of reserves, ready to assist Holland and Belgium in the event the Lowlands are attacked. And the Allies are not permitted the strategic advantage of placing their troops on Netherlands' soil.

Precautions Taken

Meanwhile, as a precaution, all Army leaves have been cancelled, and yesterday as at several other times in recent months when the tension grew, the military concerned returned to their posts in complete order. The opinion of the Government is that the situation, so far as the Netherlands is concerned, is entirely different from the Scandinavian countries.

Norway, with 3,000,000 inhabitants, had a standing army of only few thousands, Denmark, with 4,000,000, had even fewer soldiers. Sweden, with 6,300,000 has a somewhat larger force.

The Netherlands, on the other hand, with 8,500,000 inhabitants, has an army of 500,000 which has been mobilized for seven months.

Also, the economic mobilization and other preparations were completed long before the outbreak of war. In the last seven months a Netherlands' "Mannerheim Line" of 5,000 fortresses was built, and then there is also the famous waterline.

On Guard

THE HAGUE, April 11 (AP)—Netherlands' defense measures have been thrown into high gear to guard against a possible surprise attack.

Government Ministers continued conferences after two extraordinary sessions of the Cabinet to consider what consequences the new war situation in Scandinavia may hold for Holland.

The Hague, Amsterdam and other larger cities were calm, but guards were placed at important public buildings. Newspapers published without comment an official statement from London terming fantastic German declarations that England and France were considering an attack on Holland and Belgium. The statement said that after the invasion of Denmark and Norway by Germany, the direct conclusion of most people would be that Germany was preparing grounds for new attacks on other neutrals.

Although censorship forbade publication of most of the new military precautions taken by the Netherlands, they were reported more sweeping in scope than those decreed Jan. 15 when Belgium and the Netherlands feared violation of their neutrality.

After the first Cabinet meeting, Queen Wilhelmina received Prime Minister Derek Jan de Geer and Defense Minister Lieut. Col. A. Q. H. Dyxhoorn.

The press echoed authoritative reactions that the Netherlands was determined and prepared to defend any violations of its territory.

De Telegraf, influential nonpartisan newspaper, said the "Scandinavian countries wanted to stay out of the war at any price and that is the reason they have become involved." The paper drew a lesson from the fate of Norway and Denmark, saying "our military readiness is greater than that of the Scandinavian countries and our policy is less weak. Everyone can be sure we will try to prevent any violation of our territory on land or sea."

A semi-official statement said that the Government is well aware that the Netherlands is situated "in the storm center of Europe" and that it was "fully convinced of dangers which might threaten internally."

"Therefore," the statement said, "the Government must apply the strongest possible security measures and cannot allow itself the luxury of taking any risks."

Warnings were issued against discussing military matters in public places and against spreading rumors either thoughtlessly or with malicious intent.

Some observers believed a curb now would be placed on the activities of the Netherlands' Nazis.

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L. G.'s Jubilee Stirs War Memories

Winter of 1914-15 recalled when there came out of pacifist ranks man who awoke Empire.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 12—The celebration today of David Lloyd George's fiftieth anniversary of his first election to Parliament is an event that no Britisher can view unmoved.

For as the Empire braces itself for a new effort in a supreme struggle for existence, the Nation cannot but recall the tragic winter months of 1914-15, when, with the British Empire at the very doors of defeat, suddenly from out of the pacifist ranks appeared Chancelor of Exchequer Lloyd George, who knew exactly what to do to put life into the British war policy. For practically the whole war period, L. G. was a human dynamo galvanizing the Nation into the vibrant mood of victory.

The fact that today certain circles are urging the former Premier to be invited to return to office as Minister of Agriculture is a testimony to the memory of this achievement of the "little Welsh wizard"—a memory that in the interim has largely been allowed to lapse. For although "L. G." has surpassed the record of service of any M. P. in British Parliamentary history, his energy and drive and practical knowledge of agriculture indicate that he might well have a new contribution to make to public life.

Swept Away Defeatism

It was in the spring of 1915 that certain informed elements in Britain discovered that at the rate Britain was turning out munitions and generally carrying on the war, Germany would never be defeated. There was, as usual, much conservative defeatism in the country that objected to any change in what was being done. But Lloyd George, although a pacifist, once he saw that the immediate object must be to defeat Germany, applied himself to that goal with such overwhelming energy that the defeatism was swept away and all Britain's methods of carrying on the war were made over.

The Asquith Liberal Government was first induced to give way to a coalition of all parties under Asquith, with Mr. Lloyd George entrusted with an entirely new Munitions Ministry. Within a few months the whole industrial economy of Britain was made over to a war economy and plentiful munitions began to pour over the Channel into France and Belgium. Every sort of plant that had produced so much as a bicycle or a typewriter found itself turned into a munitions factory. The new enthusiasm spread throughout the country. Large country estates were plowed up to raise food. The shipbuilding industry suddenly took on fresh activity and turned out vessels at an extraordinary rate to replace submarine losses.

The slow methods of War Minister Kitchener receded into the background until the famous soldier of previous wars was lost at sea June 5, 1916, whereupon Mr. Lloyd George took his place.

By the end of 1916 the slow-moving, hesitating Asquith was induced to resign as the result of moves for which Mr. Lloyd George was accorded a good deal of responsibility. But the country had no reason to regret the change, for Mr. Lloyd George jumped into the saddle as Premier and all the dynamic force that he had put into speeding up arms production at home was now turned to the question of getting rid of defeatism in the Allied High Commands and evolving firstly a united command of the French and British armies and secondly a winning strategy which would attain the goal of all his efforts—the defeat of Germany.

Although Mr. Lloyd George continued as head of a coalition government until 1923, his work in settlement of peace was not of the same order as that of carrying on the war. Except for the settlement of the Irish question, and so largely ending the age-old friction between Britain and Ireland in a constructive piece of statesmanship, Mr. Lloyd George was unable to evolve any special genius for setting the peace on a durable foundation.

Peace Problems Stayed

But the change of attitude that he infused into the British people during the war is generally conceded to have been the saving of the Empire. That his great efforts have since been to some extent gone without recognition has been ascribed to various causes—partly to the fact that his dynamic ways were entirely un-English, partly also to the fact that, as a Liberal-Progressive, he had always been mistrusted by the conservative ruling classes, whose preserves he had mercilessly encroached on in his prewar schemes for land taxation.

Today political differences are submerged, however, as the Nation and the Commons in particular pay tribute to the great national figure, whose flowing white hair, sprightly strut, persuasive mannerisms and supreme gifts of oratory and penmanship still enrich the canvas of British public life.

By a Staff Artist

David Lloyd George

Britain observes the fiftieth anniversary of statesman's first election to Parliament.

Lothian Puts Nazi Aggressors In Same Class as Gangsters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—The great difficulty of the democracies in their dealings with aggressor states is the same as that of the law-abiding citizen in dealing with the gangster, in the opinion of the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States.

"The gangster always has the initiative because he is always prepared for criminal aggression in violation of law, whereas his opponent is not," the Ambassador said in an address before a dinner sponsored by the Bundles for Britain Relief Organization at the Plaza Hotel here last night at which he was guest of honor.

"This is not the occasion to make any lengthy comment on the German attack on Denmark and Norway," Lord Lothian continued. "The facts are not yet known nor the results of the naval battles. I can only express my sympathy with the peoples of these two countries. Like Finland, they have certainly never done anything to warrant such invasion or the attempt to destroy their independence. By almost universal consent, they were two of the most respected nations in the world. Nobody will be taken in by Herr Ribbentrop's excuses.

"Denmark was murdered as an independent state less than a year after the Nazis had signed a pact of nonaggression with her.

Invasion Long Planned

"Nobody believes that the Allies contemplated landing troops either in Denmark or Norway in order to use them as bases of operations against Germany, unless Germany first attacked the Scandinavian kingdoms. It is obvious that these aggressions were planned and prepared long before the mines were laid last Monday to prevent the Norwegian territorial waters being used as a safe passage for German ships. There was no way of landing in Norway or Denmark in anticipation of the German landing. Neither Norway nor Denmark would have permitted it. Ribbentrop's excuse is the defense given by the wolf in Aesop's fable, when he gobbled up the lamb."

The British Ambassador voiced the gratitude of his country to the Bundles for Britain movement. The British relief group, under the national directorship of Mrs. Wales Latham, who spoke briefly at the meeting, appealing for aid to continue and extend her organization's work, sends knitted wear, like sweaters, helmets, seaboots, socks, and woolen gloves, to British seamen. It operates in collaboration with various volunteer organizations in England, including the British Red Cross.

Mrs. Latham read a cablegram from Mrs. Winston Churchill, who, after praising the work of the group, said she could not stress too strongly the need for such things as the group was sending.

Yarnell Sees Peace Hope

Other speakers were Rear Admiral H. E. Yarnell, N. S. N., Retired; Banbridge Colby, formerly Secretary of State, and Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield, who presided.

Admiral Yarnell found hope for a sane peace following the present war in the "camaraderie" reported between British and German seamen in Montevideo, Uruguay, following the Admiral Spee battle. He said if the men doing the fighting could war without hate, the ensuing peace would be founded on understanding without rancor.

Mr. Colby made an appeal for aid for Bundles for Britain, declaring that recipients of such aid were "fighting for ideals which we claim to be our own."

"Bundles for Britain furnishes a channel of some sort for the expressions of the sympathies mounting within us and for the feeling of solicitude and concern for men risking their lives for objectives dear to this people," he said.

General Delafield revealed that nearly 2,000 women knitted wearing apparel daily to help fill the Bundles for Britain and added that 350 persons had made donations totaling about $8,500. "This is only the beginning of what should be done," he held.

Nazis Prepare to Ration Danes' Food

COPENHAGEN, April 12 (AP) — The Danish Government negotiated today with the German authorities on details of the Nazi occupiation and on details of the rationing, which has brought the pinch of war to the peaceful Danes.

Otherwise there were few outward reminders here of the week's lightning events in Scandinavia.

The Danes are going on with their normal occupation and give little outward display of their feelings. They realize that there was no choice but to accept invasion.

The sight of German army trucks rolling through Danish streets evoke only a brief stare.

But there are many things to give deep concern to the population. They have yet to know the whole truth as to how the occupation will affect their commerce and their employment. So far events have moved too quickly for a proper realization of what has happened and what the new status will entail. A sinister note has been given by German claims that the British have bombed a railway station in Schleswig-Holstein—a statement that is denied by the British—followed by threats of retaliation.

More Than an Army Corps

As regards the occupation itself it must be regarded as an amazing achievement in its efficiency and speed.

The scattered resistance which did occur was only incidental when, according to the German commander of the army of occupation in Denmark "considerably more than an army corps—45,000 to 75,000 men—poured into Denmark April 9.

The commander, Gen. Leonhard Kaupisch, said Danish casualties were 10 killed and several wounded, although the Danish list will only be published tomorrow.

General Kaupisch stated that Germany's plans for occupation of the country were kept in such great secrecy that "the Danish Government and people were completely surprised. We simply overran the country before there was time to do anything.

"Such few deaths as occured resulted from the fact that frontier guards quickly telephoned to several points near the frontier where officers alarmed their men before the nonresistance order from the capital could reach them."

"Convinced of Loyalty"

"We are so convinced of the absolute loyalty of the Danish Government and people that we have left all arms, even the heaviest, in the hands of the Danish armed forces," he continued.

"The Danish Army is demobilizing some reservists who had been called to the colors, but this was done without pressure on our part. Evidently these reservists are important for the economic life of the Nation. We welcome their discharge, for additional barracks now become available."

General Kaupisch said he just had come from an interview with King Christian, who, he said, "saw eye to eye" with him regarding the relations that should exist between the German authorities and the Danish Government and people.

The King took his daily horseback ride through the heart of the capital yesterday.

"We have come as friends not to exploit or in any way put hardships on the Danish people but to protect them," General Kaupisch said. "But naturally nothing must happen that is counter to German interests."

"No Gestapo Present"

"That our lightning surprise maneuver succeeded was good for both sides, for otherwise there would have been needless bloodshed. We have no desire to kill friends like the Danes."

The German forces, considerably more than the usual strength of an army corps, he said, advanced by motor and armored train, and covered a distance of 220 miles the first day.

The General said the Gestapo (German secret police) had no agents in Denmark, and that no enemy civilians had been arrested.

A decision on what to do with enemy civilians, he said, will be made soon. Other foreigners "who behave" will not be molested.

The French and British diplomatic missions will be allowed to depart, probably April 13, it was indicated.

Russia Developing Oilfields

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP)—Rapid progress in developing oilfields in Galicia, part of Poland which Russia obtained in the partition, is reported by Pravda, official Communist Party organ.

The article said some wells now were producing 30 to 40 times more than they did formerly.

The Government is spending much money on new machinery to develop the fields and is sending specialists from Moscow and Baku to assist in the work.

Pravda asserted that some Polish owners had "plundered" many of the fields and in these the oil flow had ceased.

Pravda as well as Izvestia, the Government organ, refrained from comment on the German invasion of Denmark and Norway, but Trud, labor organ, asserted that "German economy got a wide source of supply."

The youth newspaper Comsomol Pravda said that the British-French plan to seize Scandinavai for a base of attack on the Reich had failed ignobly.

Communists Refuse To Name Colleagues

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Three more Communist leaders, one of whom said that he was now employed by the Work Projects Administration in Chicago under an assumed name, refused to give the Dies Committee names of other Communist Party members.

The House investigating group did not decide immediately whether it would cite the trio for contempt. But Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas told newsmen that he favored citing every witness who refused to answer questions.

Thomas M. McKenna, ward committeeman for the Communist Party in the Fifth Ward of Chicago, testified that he was now employed on a WPA project under the name of Thomas M. Stanley.

He said he had assumed the name Stanley in 1937 because he was known as a Communist and could not otherwise obtain work to support himself and family. He contended that it was legal in Illinois for him to use any name he chose.

Army Orders for Trucks And Plane Parts Given

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—A $3,249,405 War Department order for 2,560 motor trucks was announced by Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary.

The order went to the Fargo Motor Corporation, Detroit. The trucks, mostly of 1½-ton capacity, are a part of an order of 12,000 required to equip the Army's new streamlined divisions now engaged in maneuvers in the South.

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Strong in flavor and bright in color.

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS
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DRAKE'S CAKES
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Monitor Reader
Mrs. Herbert Mills,
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"OUR YOUNG SON CARES *little for breakfast, so I feel that with the generous use of* COCOMALT *in his milk, of which he is very fond, he gets more of a meal than he otherwise would. The same applies to his supper."*

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• For TRAIN COMFORT in the air-conditioned luxury of Streamlined Coaches on through trains between New England and New York
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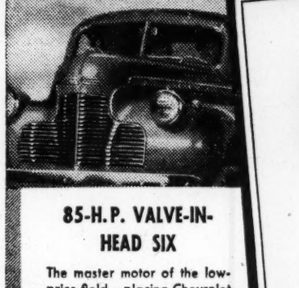
NEW EXCLUSIVE VACUUM-POWER SHIFT
On all models at no extra cost. Only Chevrolet has this marvelous Exclusive Vacuum-Power Shift . . . pioneered by Chevrolet, supplying 80% of the shifting effort *automatically*, and requiring only 20% driver effort . . . now made even more attractive in appearance and even more efficient in action.

"THE LONGEST OF THE LOT"
From front of grille to rear of body (181 inches) Chevrolet for 1940 is the longest of all lowest-priced cars!

NEW FULL-VISION BODIES BY FISHER
The finest bodies built today—bigger, more beautiful, more comfortable in every way.

IMPROVED SHOCK-PROOF STEERING
On Special De Luxe and Master De Luxe Series
Shutting out road shock—assuring the highest degree of smooth, easy steering at all times.



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PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES
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One British Landing Party Reached Norwegian Coast

STOCKHOLM, April 12 (AP) The Norwegian Government, in a radio broadcast here today, announced that the Norwegian Arctic port of Narvik was still in German hands.

LONDON, April 12 (AP)—Britain today received the story of what is believed to have been the only landing yet made by any British fighting men on the Norwegian coast.

Returning survivors of Wednesday's blazing battle at Narvik said that about 50 men of the British destroyer Hardy, which was wrecked and run aground in that battle, made a landing under fire of the German shore batteries, apparently determined to continue the fight.

Eyewitnesses aboard the destroyers Hotspur, Hostile, and Havock, which managed to withdraw from the fight, said their comrades aboard the Hardy when last seen were landing with rifles and ammunition.

The fate of the Hardy's survivors, however, is not known. They have not been reported since the battle, except for German accounts of having captured prisoners at Narvik, ore port above the Arctic Circle.

The British admit that another destroyer, the Hunter, was sunk at Narvik.

Survivors of another of the series of fights which made up this week's battle off the Norwegian coast returned today to tell of what they saw, the last hours of the destroyer Gurkha.

Gunner Jack Squires said that about half a dozen German warplanes attacked the Gurkha about 3 p. m. Wednesday afternoon.

"When the vessel began to sink, we closed the bulkheads and managed to keep afloat nearly four hours," he said. "We kept firing and brought down a couple of German planes—one of them the blighter that got us."

Other members of the crew asserted that the Gurkha's commander stuck to his post while his ship sank under him, but was rescued by two sub officers, who "almost hurled" him into a boat. The commander is Capt. A. W. Buzzard, son of Sir Farquhar Buzzard.

One survivor reported that while another British warship was rescuing the survivors, German planes swooped down again, dropping more bombs—all of which missed their marks.

"We were not sinking fast enough to suit them and they determined to finish us off," he said.

All but 14 of the Gurkha's crew were rescued and landed today.

Austria Brought Into Full Union With Third Reich

BERLIN, April 12 (AP)—Adolf Hitler wrote finis today to a chapter of contemporary history by declaring the reunion of Austria and Germany complete.

The complete absorption came when the Commissioner for Austria, Joseph Bürckel, reported that the articulation of Austrian administrative machinery into the German system—a process which began with the annexation of March 13, 1938—was finished.

Herr Bürckel consequently was relieved of his duties as Commissioner but remained Reichsstatthalter (Governor) of the Vienna district.

Austria has been divided into six districts, each headed by a Governor.

'No Sign of Surrender,' Norwegian President Says

Many volunteering help and reports persist that British troops operate on land.

By the Associated Press

Carl Johan Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, said in a statement issued today through the British Ministry of Information that "nowhere does one see any signs of Norway's surrendering to Germany."

All parties were consolidated in making a "united people," Mr. Hambro said. "Through the Norwegian Legation in Finland offers have come from Danish, English, and French ambulance corps to proceed to Norway, where their services may be of the greatest importance."

"All possible help will be given to our country and is already being organized on all fronts. Overwhelming streams of volunteers are rushing to report to many Norwegian Legations, especially in Finland, where the young veterans of the heroic Finnish defense are willing to fight once more for the liberty of peoples and national independence.

Begin "Days of Trial"

"The Norwegian people has begun its days of trial—but however long this trial lasts it will be short by comparison with the life of the people."

Although official British sources still issued no word of landings in Norway to challenge the German occupation, reports persisted that British trops were preparing to fight for several strategic coastal points.

Reuters, British news agency, said authoritative Norwegian circles in Stockholm had information that a British landing force, ashore a short distance south of Narvik, was trying to join Norwegian troops to retake that iron port from the Germans.

Norwegian sources also said British soldiers were in close contact with Norwegians near Bergen—reported retaken by the Norwegians—and from Uddevall, Sweden, reports came that British warships were observed "apparently landing troops" in outer Oslofjord.

The British Air Ministry said German gasoline reserves and many German planes were destroyed in two British air attacks on a flying field at Stavanger, Norway.

Germans Reinforced

The Germans, apparently strengthened by reinforcements reaching Norway despite the British effort to isolate the army of occupation from home bases, broadened their hold on Norway with land and aerial thrusts.

Swedish authorities, meanwhile, looking to this country's own security, mined more than 100 miles of Sweden's west coast from within 30 miles of the Norwegian frontier near Oslo south to Varberg, about midway down the Kattegat opposite the coast of Denmark.

No steps have been taken yet, however to bring home about 6,000 Swedes, mostly laborers and craftsmen, who were in Norway when Germany struck Tuesday.

Six German planes were said to have bombed Fredrikstad, north of Oslo, where British planes also were observed.

King Haakon and Crown Prince Olav were said to have taken cover with only three minutes leeway yesterday before a German air squadron bombed Byergsund, near the Swedish frontier, and apparently a headquarters of Norway's Army.

This headquarters is believed now to have been shifted again since the air attack by five German planes which bombed and dived on the village with machine-guns spitting.

King, Prince Imperilled

The whole Norwegian Administration was said to have been concentrated there in crowded quarters, using chairs and the floor for beds and sharing a common table.

The King, Prince Olav and Prime Minister Johan Nygaardsvold were eating when the first of three alarms sounded. They dashed immediately to automobiles outside.

Three minutes later the first bombs set the village school aflame. The whole population—about 100—scurried to the woods. Small children were hidden under sheets in the deep snow to conceal them from the raiders.

A second wave of three planes dropped to less than 400 feet above the woods and peppered the villagers with machine-gun fire.

When the raiders left an hour and a half later, the King and Crown Prince jumped from their cars and ran to the woods where Prince Olav helped with first aid. Several persons were injured.

Both Elverum, 35 miles to the south, and Hamar, where the Government first fled from Oslo, were in flames early today and many Norwegian towns were reported bombed.

Two persons were killed, many were hurt and numerous buildings set afire at Elverum, twice-raided yesterday.

Some Germans Trapped

Kongsvinger, about 125 miles northeast of Oslo, also was bombed. German and Norwegian troops were fighting at several points west of Kongsvinger and at Eidsvold, half way between Oslo and Hamar.

Swedish correspondents in Norway emphasized the envelopment tactics of the hastily mobilized Norwegian forces.

They said the Germans at Elverum were trapped "in a sack" with bridges burned behind them and that it was only a question of hours before they would be wiped out.

Near Kongsvinger, too, they said, the Germans were caught in a bottleneck and a pitched battle was believed imminent. Among the Germans fighting there was the prize crew taken last fall from the American steamer City of Flint. They had been released from internment on orders from the German Command.

The Norwegian "minute men," some of them untrained peasants and men who had time only to shoulder a shotgun and join the colors, were reported methodically blasting bridges to obstruct the Germans, and fortifying every possible defense point not in Nazi hands.

Indications of how completely Norway was surprised by the German naction included a report when mobilization was ordered Tuesday, Norwegian officers and soldiers could not reach concentration centers before several had been occupied by Germans.

A clue to how it was done was seen here in a dispatch reporting a conversation yesterday with an officer outside barracks in Oslo. He spoke fluent Norwegian, wore a Norwegian uniform and was German.

When German reinforcements landed at Moss, on Oslo Fjord below the Norwegian capital, they commandeered buses and private automobiles for the overland trip up to Oslo.

One report said they drove through Norwegian guard lines, the guards never suspecting that the invaders would arrive in interurban buses and private cars with Norwegian license plates.

Although the reported landing at Moss indicated that Germans still were reaching Norway by water, Swedish newspaper reports said that the army of occupation was being augmented by aerial transports operating from new Danish bases.

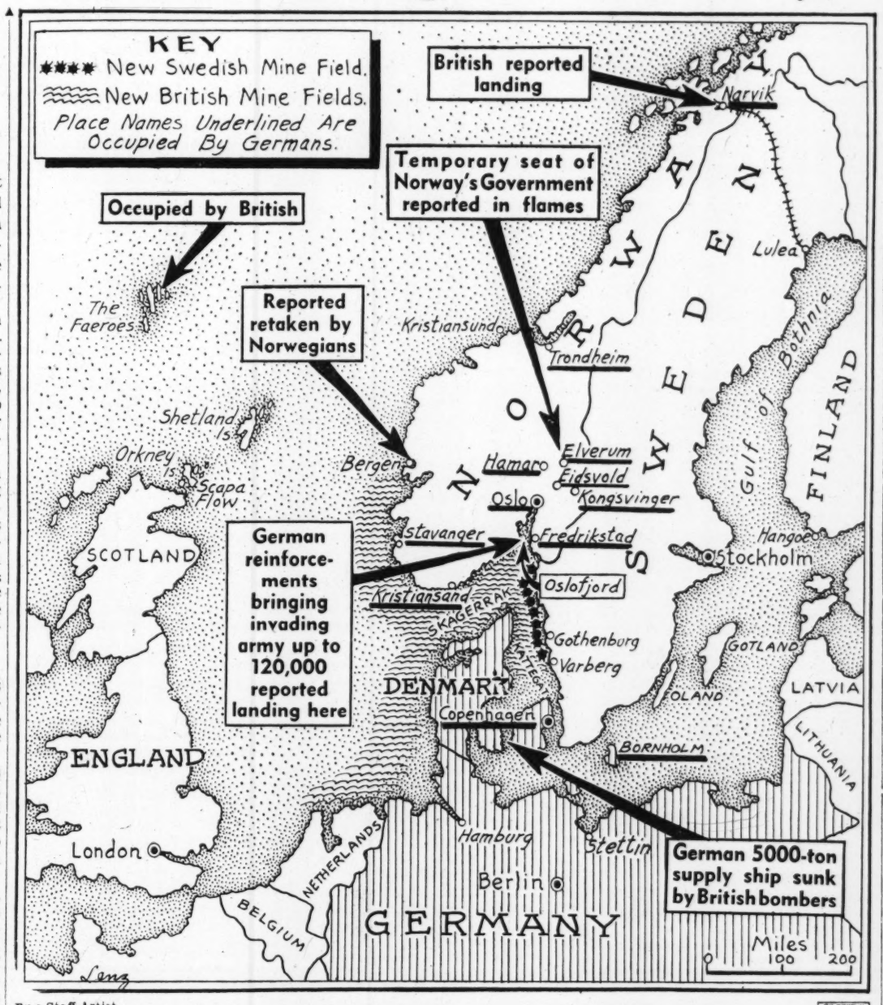
Meanwhile, Berlin dispatches stated that the military occupation of Norway was proceeding "according to systematic schedule."

The German-occupied area at Narvik, the northern Norwegian iron ore port, was "expanded" inland to Elveness without resistance, the High Command reported, and DNB, official German news agency, added that a number of Norwegian troops had been disarmed in the advance.

German troops also were reported to have reached Drammen, about 25 miles east of Oslo.

"From hour to hour the German positions in Norway and Denmarks are becoming stronger, and they already are so consolidated that the possibility of successful British counter action has disappeared completely," authorized sources said.

Occasional clashes with Norwegian military forces were acknowledged, but they were described as of no military significance, and authorities in Oslo were said to be co-operating with German military officials.



By a Staff Artist

'Reports' Form Basis for Some of Only Available Details

Map shows main points of reported action in the confused situation in Norway. Although British warships are reported active around the Skagerrak, they have not succeeded in stopping German reinforcements getting to Oslo, where 30 ships, mainly troopships, are reported to have arrived safely. The landing of British at Narvik appears to have been substantiated.

Tension Grows in Balkans In Wake of German Threats

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 12 (AP)—Balkan capitals heard with concern today reports that Germany had warned Southeastern trade circles that they would invite action which might extend to the military sphere if they accorded the Allies any favors detrimental to the Reich's interests.

The warning said Germany would regard as "unneutral" any move tending to cut off its flow of vital supplies from the Balkans.

Two other overnight developments contributed to the growing tension in Southeastern Europe:

In Belgrade, automobiles operated by unidentified persons sped through the streets scattering leaflets warning the Yugoslavs: "Do not resist Germany if you value your freedom."

Two Germans Shot

In Bucharest, a German munitions expert and a German girl, identified by police as Nazi spies, were fatally shot by an assailant officially described as "the agent of another foreign power."

Rumanian authorities feared that the killings, which took place in the shadow of Bucharest's Arch of Triumph, might lead to international complications.

Yugoslav officials apparently were unable to place responsibility for the leaflet barrage which set Belgrade on edge. The handbills, headed "Whose Turn Is it now?" said:

"England and France first 'protected' Cechoslovákia, and look what happened to her. Neutrals, do not be tempted by the promises of England and France. Recognize the power of Germany before it is too late. Without the friendship of Germany there is no peace for anybody."

Danube Accord

Meanwhile, a German news bulletin asserted that Germany, which has been demanding the right to send gunboats down the Danube River to protect oil and wheat shipments against "British sabotage," had reached a full understanding with the Danubian Nations that "river shipping will be safeguarded with all means."

Unconfirmed reports said Rumania and Yugoslavia had agreed to place hundreds of river boatmen under military command to assure Germany that its vital Danube traffic would be protected. Bulgaria was said to be considering similar action.

It was reported that many pilots of barge crews in Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria had signed two-year contracts with a British company to stay off the river—some receiving the equivalent of $7,000 in a lump sum.

Might Cripple Service

Inactivity of these rivermen would cripple the slated transport of several millions of tons of oil, grain, and other supplies to Germany, unless the Rumanian and Yugoslav Governments call the pilots for military service—thus voiding the contracts.

Meanwhile, Allied military preparations were being pushed at top speed in the Near East.

The Allies apparently are determined to lose no time in bringing the Near Eastern army to adequate fighting strength. Heavy reinforcements of men and munitions have been asked of London and Paris.

Turk Munitions Plants Go on 12-Hour Shifts

By the Associated Press

Ankara, April 12

Employees of Turkey's munitions factories will work in 12-hour shifts and will get no weekly holiday, the Cabinet decided today.

Women and children workers as well as men are affected. Previously the law prohibited more than a nine-hour day.

Denmark and U. S. Tariffs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that the State Department was considering the question of imposing upon Denmark the same countervailing tariff duties now operating against Germany.

The Secretary said that all information on the subject was being gathered, but that nothing would be done until the exact status of Denmark under German hegemony is determined. He pointed out the final decision would be taken after carefully weighing the amount of independence which Berlin leaves Denmark in economic, financial, and political affairs.

The countervailing duty of 25 per cent was imposed upon German imports into this country on April 23 of last year on the grounds that the large-scale subsidizing of German exports by Berlin was a discriminatory measure against this country.

The State Department is understood to regret the possibility of having to impose countervailing duties against a Nation whose liberal attitude toward democracy, world peace, and economics is appreciated here. It is recognized, moreover, that with Denmark under German domination the former's exports will, in all likelihood, be barred from the seas by the Allied blockade.

Nazi Ships Pouring Troops

Continued from Page 1

ing recognition from his government because he lacked authority from the King.

Must Accept "Realities"

Efforts were being made, spokesmen said, to have King Haakon clarify the situation, but they added that whatever officials are finally designated as the responsible heads of the Government "must be aware of the realities of the present situation and German interests in the north."

Authorized sources said the authority of King Haakon still was recognized in Berlin, but that he would forfeit this recognition if he left Norwegian soil.

Associated Press dispatches from Berlin indicated that Germany had virtually abandoned hope of being able to reach any agreement with the existing Norwegian Government for administration or Norway under German protection.

Major Quisling holds the offices of Premier and Foreign Minister in his Government. In a broadcast he declared that the new Government's purpose was "to rescue the nation from the terrible situation into which party politicians had placed it."

Known for Relief Work

He appealed to all Norway, especially the Army, to submit, but warned anyone who refused that they would be considered criminals against lives and property."

Major Quisling is best known for his famine relief work in Russia as secretary to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the famous Norwegian explorer and statesman.

Recently he has led the National Samling, a small party without Parliamentary representation. The only other member of this "government" worth mentioning, if he is a member, is Justice Minister Jonas Lie, who hitherto headed the state police organization. Mr. Lie has denied from Stockholm that he has any connection with the Quisling Government.

In his capacity of police chief he escorted the exiled Russian leader, Leon Trotsky, to Mexico when the Soviet Government forced Norway to expel him in 1936. It was reported that the Quisling "government" was negotiating with Premier Nygaardsvold and Parliament before it left Hamar to avoid bloodshed.

Meanwhile the Oslo population seems perceptibly diminished, notably the young people are fewer. Some have recovered their bearings after the initial bewilderment. Scores of stranded Anglo-French subjects are besieging the American Legation in Oslo, which looks after Allied interests. Several American volunteers are assisting the Legation Secretary, Raymond Cox, in trying to hustle them off to Sweden before it is too late.

Economic Accord Nears

Continued from Page 1

exchange here for the purchase of military equipment and that it is inevitable that this exchange conservation should affect agricultural sales.

The Allies are said to have agreed to permit certain German exports, irreplaceable elsewhere, to reach the United States on neutral vesels. The volume of goods in this category is not large and the British feel that it will steadily dwindle as the war progresses and the effect of the British blockade on German industry is increasingly felt.

While the extension of hostilities to Scandinavia has not altered the Allied-American picture in its broad outline, it has changed one aspect of it. Mr. Aston-Gwatkin has just returned from a conference with Canadian officials in Ottawa, at which a British Control Base—stated authoritatively to be St. John, New Brunswick—was decided upon.

Since the control base would have been used only by American ships traveling to Scandinavia, the extension of the combat zone closed to American shipping has practically eliminated its necessity.

While the negotiations did not progress as far as the United States had originally hoped and while there has been agreement more in principle than in detail, there have been certain very definite results from the visit here of Mr. Rist and Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin.

Much of the diplomatic acrimony apparent in the Allied-American exchange of notes when the blockade first went into effect has been dissipated. This is viewed as a considerable advance from the Allied point of view and is known to be pleasing to the State Department, since both sides were most anxious that there be no repetition of the friction that marred Allied-American relations during the first three years of the World War.

State Department officials caution, however, that all questions between this country and Britain and France have by no means been settled and that many disputes will undoubtedly arise. They add that while this is so, a precedent for quiet negotiation has been set to the ultimate benefit of both sides.

German Version Of Faeroe Islands

BERLIN, April 12 (AP)—Discussing reports that Britain had occupied Denmark's Faeroe Islands, an authoritative German commentator said today "the real purpose is to have a mid-Atlantic base to facilitate the flight of the British Government to Canada."

Noting the effect this remark produced, the German added:

"You smile, my good American friend, but someone in England is seeing the shadow of coming events."

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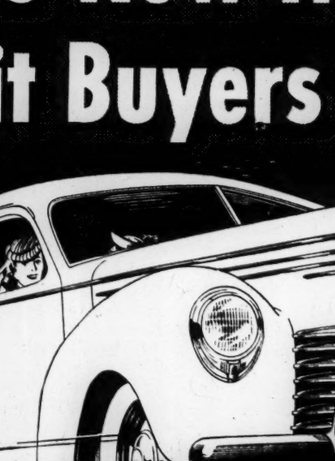

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This New HUDSON Is Winning Habit Buyers of the "Other Three"

AMERICA'S SAFEST CARS ARE NOW AMERICA'S SMARTEST

It takes a lot of automobile to change long established buying habits . . . but the new Hudson Six has what it takes!

Thousands of "other three" owners who used to go back to the same make of car, without even looking at any others, are coming in to see this new Hudson . . . driving it . . . buying it! As a result, its sales are gaining at a rate that is one of the sensations of the 1940 automobile year!

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NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR THESE: Handy Shift at steering wheel; Dash-Locking Safety Hood, hinged at front so wind can't lift it; New Sealed Beam Headlamps; New Cushion-Action Door Latches; AIRFOAM SEAT CUSHIONS (small extra cost in all Hudson Six closed models, standard in all others).

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Detroit's Banner Waves High in World Progress

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The name Detroit means "a narrow place" on the "narrows." It was first given to the short river on which this city is situated. That stream is a grand and mighty current helping to connect two vast lakes. If you should sit on its bank, watching, you would not get the impression it is narrow. You only think of that, as you trace it up or down stream and compare it with the stupendous system of which it is a humble part. The waters of these "narrows," placid, majestic, and inexhaustible, flow on through a continent, pour into an ocean, mingle with "the seven seas" and, in time, greet all the shores of the world.

The city of Detroit is much like that. The stream of human energy, of genius, and of faith pouring from its approximately 1,750,000 citizens, flows to the ends of the earth. There is no shore which it has not reached. The people of the world—the little people in all continents—striving through exigent days to pay their bills, feed their children, keep their homes neat and enjoy a good name among their neighbors, are more conscious of Detroit than of any other single city on the globe.

That is a very sweeping statement, isn't it, such as writers love to make and such as is not always true. We people seem to think ourselves bigger, when we say big things. We feel more exalted, on looking at a mountain, if we can say it is the highest of all mountains. So we do say such things. But sometimes they are really true. There is a highest mountain in the world, isn't there? And there is a city of which humanity is probably more conscious than of any other. That is Detroit.

This vast international fame has developed out of the results of a strange trip which Charles King made here in a funny, horseless buggy 46 years ago. It was a rather noisy, sputtering, banging vehicle and the people of the town didn't think much of it. The traffic cops were especially relentless and wouldn't let Mr. King go over five miles an hour. Besides, they made him take his ride on an uninhabited island near the city, where he couldn't hurt anyone but himself.

Well, the buggy ran all right and started ever growing streams of bigger and better buggies running, that haven't stopped yet—that will never stop.

This, of course, is not saying that Detroit invented the automobile. It appeared in other countries before it did in America, and the brothers Duryea of Massachusetts drove their "Buggyaut," the first American gasoline motor driven vehicle, two years before King's demonstration here.

Sets Methods in Car Making

It must likewise be pointed out that many American autos are produced outside of Detroit. But, still, it is a fact that 90 per cent of the passenger cars made in the United States and 80 per cent of all made in the world are produced by companies whose headquarters are in or near this city. More than that—the factories producing the rest are following examples set by Detroit. Humanity's cars are practically all made by Detroit methods. Detroit shows the way. This is the world's motor center. You might stand at Cadillac Square from which Detroit's great boulevards radiate — Woodward Avenue going north; Michigan Avenue, west; Fort Street winding south; Windsor Tunnel diving under the river eastward—and as you watch the lines of bright cars which unceasingly speed away you would be looking upon streams that do not stop till they come to the ends of the earth! They cross the oceans, surmount the Alps, traverse the desert sands. They reach all highways on which men and women ride.

Forget, for a moment, all auto advertisements. Close your luxurious magazines with those full pages of beautiful cars careening over mountains sauntering beside the sea, or wandering in alluring woods—forget those, because the glamor of that salesmanship may make this city's story seem unreal. Dismiss press agents and reconstruct Detroit's march into world history for yourself.

There's Charley King and his noisy little buggy in a busy, but not very distinguished, city, only a few of whose quarter of a million inhabitants stopped either to ridicule or admire him. After the sputtering and popping had died away they all went about their business, making shoes, selling seeds, baking bread, constructing steam engines, casting fine stoves, even fashioning beautiful hoop skirts. When evening came they went, in rather uncomfortable, horse-drawn street cars, to rows of rather drab two-storied homes shaded by the ample branches of abounding trees, sought for something exciting in the "Free Press" or "News" and complained of high taxes, or bad times, or both. They had good reason, too, for the once-flourishing timber business was in a decline, the iron industry wasn't meeting expectation, Michigan youth by the thousands were pushing west to "new frontiers" and the future of Detroit seemed none too rosy. A slump was on and the population was growing more slowly than at any time for 30 years. To very few people gathering about noisy kitchen tables, at loquacious corner groceries, or in bright banquet halls, did the fantastic thought occur that Detroit might ride out of its depression in Charley's funny buggy. But it did ride out and did much more than that. Detroit transformed itself and helped transform the world.

Let's watch its products in action. If you should have gone with me up to Addis Ababa in Abyssinia before Italy seized it, you'd have seen that practically all the mechanical transportation of that city and country was made with Detroit modelled vehicles. If you visit the most ancient of pyramids about Cairo or go over the burning sands from Luxor to the grave of Tutankh-amen you'll probably be conveyed in Detroit cars.

Practically all the transportation of Albania, which has no railroads, is by Detroit cars—or was until a year ago. Detroit brought the Albanians closer together and gave that nation more unity than had ever existed there! It did more toward aiding progress in 20 years than all conquerors in 20 centuries.

If you visit Athens you would probably be taken up upon the Acropolis to the superb Parthenon in a Detroit-modelled vehicle.

Detroit cars, by thousands, carry visitors and natives over the plains and hills of Palestine, where the weary feet of uncounted peoples have slowly followed the millenniums.

Lines of Detroit cars roll into Damascus, "the oldest extant city on earth" and let you out to walk down the street St. Paul visited, or to linger in shops where swarthy artisans now pound out hoes instead of Damascan blades. In a Detroit car you ride into the ancient sand covered, desert city of glamorous Zenobia at Palmyra, and race on dry, dusty roads through fabled Bagdad out to the ruins of many towers of Babel.

So many Detroit cars of the finest types rush through the streets of Rumania's booming capitol, Bucharest, you might think, on watching them, you were here at home. And if you should go east from there onto the lonely, neglected, roadless plains of Bessarabia you'd find that the brave cars jouncing over the uneven dirt tracks were from Detroit firms. You'd find such cars, too, in the sad, dark forests of sorrowing Finland, racing along Norway's lonely fjords, following deep rutted tracks across the plains of Spain, transporting peasants and professors through Bulgaria's valleys, shuttling their way from mosque to mosque in golden Istanbul.

Takes Whole World Riding

If you should come with me to Macedonia in Southern Yugoslavia, we might take a bus ride on any rural route, say from a county seat, Bitolya, to a picturesque lake town, Ochrida. Some of our passengers would carry chickens; others flowers; all, bags with provisions. Two weeks ago many of them would have had baskets of many-colored Easter eggs and your seat mate—though a stranger—would have given you one, saying, "Christ has arisen." After you reached your destination and crawled from confinement over bags, baskets, jugs and bundles, wishing your neighbors a friendly good-bye, you'd see that your long suffering bus bore a Detroit name.

You'd find Detroit cars in China's gorgeous new cities and rocking noisily over her ancient rural roads; they'd take you along India's teeming rivers, carry you through Afghanistan's mountains, convey you through the alluring groves and bounteous plantations of the South Seas, even transport you over ocean-like Russian steppes. You would find Detroit models mingling with French cars on France's beautiful "chaussees," with German cars on Hitler's magnificent new "Autobahns" and wandering among the green meadows, glistening lakes and solemn woods of Britain. They are as common in Canada as in Cleveland, in Mexico as in New Mexico, and fill every South American capital. That is the mechanical miracle Detroit has wrought in 40 years.

In 1910 there were not a half a million people here; by 1940 Detroit was taking the whole world riding. To millions of distant people for whom Paris is not even a myth of gaiety, London not even a fable of wealth, or Berlin a legend of might, Detroit is a daily reality. They may see Detroit in dilapidated buses, jangling "T" Fords or clanging "Chevs," but it takes them places.

And this enormous volume of Detroit's transportation service is not its greatest achievement. Its miracle is not merely the number of wheels it makes. Even more important is the feeling of self-respect, pride and social unity Detroit has helped create. This city makes no claim to having first devised automobiles, but to having devised a way to build automobiles for little people, for us all.

Travel Brings Neighborliness

Most American cars belong to comparatively poor people. The whole industry makes cars for us "folks"; about 90 per cent of them are of one general type—"low-priced cars." Half of all of them are owned by families earning less than $30 a week each. Not even a third by families earning $40 a week; less than 5 per cent are owned by families earning $100 a week. Approximately 20 million cars on our roads belong to people with small means. And they are essentially the same as the other ten million belonging to the better situated neighbors. You couldn't possible tell most of those 20 million from the 10 million. We are all on the same roads, in almost the same vehicles going to practically the same places. We have much the same hopes, the same thrills, the same weariness, the same ardor to begin a trip, the same relief when it's over. Millions of us see Virginia's beautiful sky line drive, the South's exuberant flower gardens, Florida's beeches, America's stupendous new dams, Yellowstone, Colorado Canyon, the verdant mountains of serene New England, California's unrivalled Red Woods, and through our identical experiences, with our identical possessions, we feel as a family. In this world of strife and misunderstandings do we need anything more urgently than that family feeling! Detroit, more than any other city in the world, enables people to get together.

Of course we could not come together, we could not go to one another's homes, unless we had roads. Roads are something very new in America, quite new indeed throughout the world. There can be no doubt that one of the powerful causes for road building is the wonderful activity of Detroit. In this it holds a unique place. If we should wander together up and down the last three decades as well as up and down the countries of the earth we would see that roads develop when motor vehicles come. Get out a world map, shut your eyes and say, "Hickory, Dickory Dock" and let your pencil fall. Maybe it descends on "Cluj, Rumania" or on "Skoplie, Yugoslavia," or "Nuremberg, Germany" or "Wichita, Kansas." Now let's read the tourist books. We find all these places have good roads. But none had good roads a quarter of a century ago—three—not even 10 years ago. If we look up the records we shall see that in each case roads came with the desire for motor transportation.

Thirty-five years ago we had many abominable roads in America. I remember how we slushed around in the mud in my own Kansas—when we were lucky enough to have rain to make mud. When I left Kansas, before the auto era, it was still like that. On returning and driving through it 20 years later, I saw a great change. Thinking of it I could imagine myself working imaginary magic: I hold my hand closed over Kansas, signifying "no roads." Then "Presto chango!" my hand flies open, with all fingers outspread, representing a net of fine cement roads thrown all over my State. Then I open my hand over all the State.

Takes the Children to School

And it's Detroit that takes our children to school. If you had been away from America a decade and on returning made a trip through the country, you'd be struck by the number of large and beautiful consolidated schools in rural places. If you loved this land and believed it has a noble world mission, you would stop before these splendid edifices with gratitude and renewed hope. Never have the rural children of any people or any generation had such facilities to learn. When I, as a boy, went to a one room country school, I didn't dare dream of such things even. Heaven seemed quite possible, indeed certain, but not such a school. Detroit's vehicles made them possible.

Another thought keeps flashing upon my mind as I wander over the country. It is: "What would happen to the oil industry if it weren't for Detroit?" I enjoy standing in a great oil field at night with the derricks dimly visible and the pumps going up and down, up and down, drawing out the power prepared by nature and sending it over the land to serve us men and women. It is a vast industry conducted by daring and able men. But without motors it would collapse. With a handful of motors for a few rich men only, it would also fade away. It is largely Detroit with its mass production that sustains the oil industry. Its cars use 90 per cent of all our gasoline.

Detroit shared in the prosperity that came to the North and West after 1865 and began to grow rapidly. By the turn of the century it had almost 300,000 inhabitants and was a promising manufacturing center. It had many skilled workers who turned out a great variety of products, that were recognized for their excellence. Not a few of its citizens were well off; some were very rich. A number built grand homes, which still bear witness to much self-reliance and high audacity. Many Detroiters were ready to take a great risk on a great opportunity. The chance came with Charles King and his horseless buggy. It was eagerly snatched, and turned out to be greater than any of them dreamed of. It transformed America.

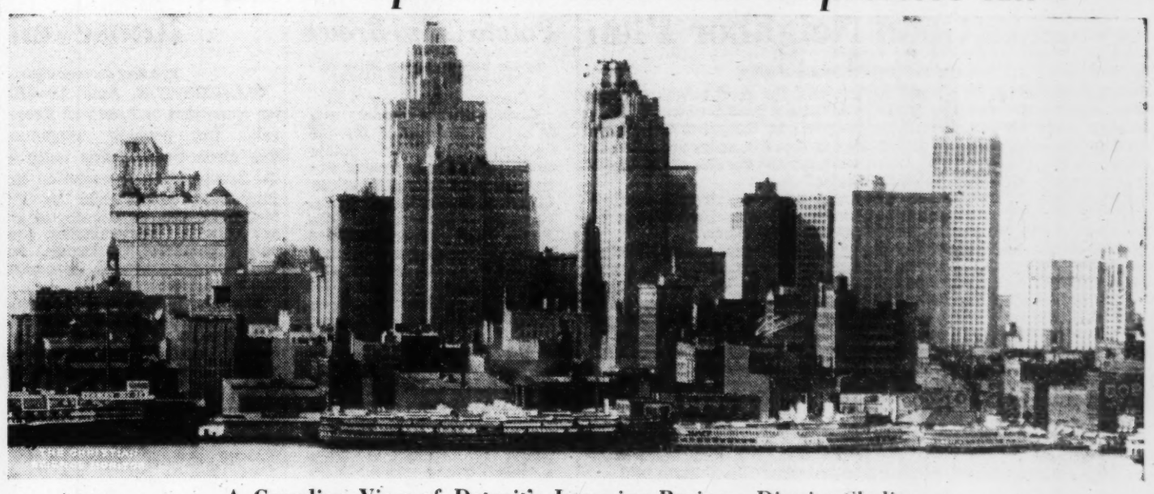
How great was the number of daring men staking their talents and dream on the horseless buggy is revealed by the fact that in 1900 there were 52 new types and makes of automobiles placed upon the market. The year before, there were 20 new makes. The roll call of American-made automobiles contains 1,501 makes. One and a half thousand ventures in four short decades—most of them at the beginning—and of them only three score survived!

That was the creative melee into which Detroit plunged. Competition to the right, competition to the left, competition in Europe, competition in a dozen American cities. Detroit mastered them all. With meager capital, and limited prestige, but with vast daring and astounding ability, Detroit took the head of the procession, to lead the world. It formed a line and a world has fallen into line, as Detroit moves on and on. Mechanical genius, organizing capacity, financial talent were required and Michigan leaders provided them. Gifted men from the common people raised a banner and boldly beckoned common people from the ends of the earth to come make machines for the common people of the earth. Inspired workmen experimenting in kitchens, basements, dingy workshops summoned workers of all lands to come make machines for workers of all lands. They heard and came and wrought.

In 1900 Detroit had 286,000 inhabitants and made 4,000 automobiles. In 1910 it had 466,000 inhabitants and 181,000 American automobiles were produced. By 1920 Detroit had almost reached a million population, and nearly 2,000,000 new autos left American factories. But still the workers come and come. The trains of the world, boats of the world, highways of the world direct traffic to Detroit. Americans come from Bangor and San Diego, from Seattle and Tallahassee; Poles come from Vistula's plains, Hungarians from Danubia's valleys, Bulgarians from Balkan gorges, Finns from swampy forests, all to make us cars. By 1929 Detroit had reached 1,569,000 inhabitants and nearly 5,000,000 new passenger cars ran from American factories. At present it has about 1,750,000 inhabitants and in 1937 there were more than 4,000,000 new American cars.

Detroit has become one of humanity's supreme traffic centers. Materials pour in from every land, men pour in from every clime, speaking every language, and astounding machines pour out in ordered lines to serve men of all the lands and all the climes and all the tongues. At this traffic center the Detroiters have made themselves a splendid city, built pleasant homes, cared for their children, sung songs, worshipped God and helped build a good America. Detroit, made up of common people, has nobly served common people. Detroit deserves well of democracy. America is thankful to Detroit.

Automobile Capital of World Has Impressive Air



A Canadian View of Detroit's Imposing Business District Skyline

Detroit's central business area is "metropolitan" in every respect, and its serrated skyline dominates the horizon for long distances. A most advantageous view of it is that from just across the river in Canada, showing part of a busy waterfront in the foreground.

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The Ford way of doing business

• *Henry Ford and Edsel Ford keep daily personal touch with all phases of Ford manufacture.* • *In a conference with his staff, Henry Ford often says: "Go ahead—I'll sit here and represent the public."*

The Ford Motor Company was founded by a workingman for working-men. Its present officers began as employees of the Company. It was the first company to pay a minimum wage, beginning in 1914, at the then astounding figure of $5 a day. That was double the prevailing wage of the time. The Ford minimum is now $6 a day for all employees engaged in production work. And from that, the wages rise to $10.80 a day, with the average wage $7.25, exclusive of salaried employees.

The Ford Motor Company was the first large company to establish the 8-hour day—also in 1914. And the 40-hour week was inaugurated by the Ford Motor Company in 1926, years before any such laws existed.

The Ford Motor Company employs men without regard to race, creed or color. It is common knowledge that working conditions in the Ford shops are the best that science and constant care can make them. A square deal, a just wage and stabilized employment for a large proportion of our employees—and as fully stabilized for all as conditions will permit—enable our men to retain their personal independence.

In consequence of these policies the Ford Motor Company has one of the finest bodies of employees in the world. The larger proportion are mature men of long service with the Company—sober, decent family men. Hundreds of them have been with the Company for more than 25 years—thousands for more than 15 years. Their health record, home ownership and citizenship records are gratifyingly high.

All this is reflected in Ford products, whether cars, trucks or tractors. The work is honestly done. The materials are the best that can be made or procured. Less profit to the Company and more value to the customer is known throughout the civilized world as "Ford's way of doing business."

Ford Motor Company was the first to make a motor car within the means of the average family—quitting the manufacture of what was then the largest selling model in the world to do so. Its chosen field in all the 30 years since that time has been the average American family, for which it has consistently provided car facilities which formerly only the wealthy could buy.

It is the policy of the Ford Motor Company to share the benefits of advanced methods and management with workers and public alike. Increased wages and employment over a period of many years have resulted in *a 300 per cent increase in the built-in value of the Ford car and a 75 per cent reduction in its price.*

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Political Science Academy Weighs Good Neighbor Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12—Whether the United States can be isolated and whether President Roosevelt's good-neighbor policy for countries of this hemisphere can overcome economic, political and spiritual differences of the countries involved commanded the attention of experts in the social sciences at the opening session of the forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel here today.

Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson, Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania, opened the two-day conference on "The United States and Durable Peace" by saying the speakers would trace the economic and political lines established by this country and countries throughout the globe in an effort to advance the proposition, "in time of war, prepare for peace."

He urged participation in the conference by delegates from member institutions numbering 83 American and foreign universities and colleges and 103 international and national civic, scientific and commercial organizations.

Dr. Patterson also gave special welcome to delegates appointed to attend the conference by Mayors and Governors of 22 cities and states.

"One-Way Street" Cited

The pros and cons of the good neighbor policy to keep peace in this hemisphere, initiated by President Roosevelt and subsequently organized at conferences with Latin-American countries in Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Lima, were weighed by Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education; Carlos Davila, journalist and former Chilean Ambassador to the United States, and Miss Josephine Schain, Chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

Dr. Duggan said that many Latin-American countries looked upon the good neighbor policy as "a one-way street" in their direction, while Mr. Davila, paraphrasing, said the good neighbor policy was "also a good business policy—so good, in fact, that the danger lies in that the scales are tilted too much toward the side of the United States."

The speakers stressed spiritual factors in the final solution of the world's social crises.

"Peace is a state of mind rather than a juridical crisis," Dr. Davila asserted, while Dr. Duggan spoke of the different philosophy of life prevailing in our country and those of Latin America as an obstacle to mutual understanding.

"The good neighbor policy was expounded by Mr. Roosevelt and, later, by Mr. Hull (Secretary of State Cordell Hull) in general terms and you know that general terms permit of differences of interpretation," Dr. Duggan said.

Women Vital Factor

He stressed the attitude of South American women to North American civilization as an important factor in the lack of understanding between the two continents. He said the motion picture industry had given them an unfavorable view of society today. Lack of understanding of the term "democracy" also intervened, he said.

Mr. Davila strongly advocated adequate defense as insurance of peace in this hemisphere.

"Peace among the nations of the Americas does not necessarily mean peace for the Americas," he declared. "The world is in flames, and although this may not be our fire and no responsibility attaches to us, therefore, it is absurd today to say that there is a limit to its spread through a world that is today one vast, inflammable prairie. I have been asked to speak frankly on this occasion. Nothing could be more brutally frank than saying, as I am saying under the roof of an institution devoted to law, that only force can now protect law and peace.

"The wave of pacifism and disarmament that swept over England and France opened the door for war. Their political leaders let themselves be carried on the crest of that popular wave, transmuting noble, although mistaken, public feeling into votes, Parliamentary seats and personal power. Such is the tragic lesson of what may happen when a misconception of democracy for temporary political interest leads to the bankruptcy of leadership in the international field."

In the second session of the conference, relating to "some essentials of a durable peace," Mrs. Elizabeth Boody Schumpeter, of the Harvard-Radcliffe Bureau of International Research, listed four principal policies for the United States to choose from in basing Far Eastern policies, as follows:

1. Continuation of the present policy of supporting the "open door" territorial integrity of China by means of a non-recognition doctrine and upon methods short of war, such as loans to China, more embargoes, and for refusal to complete a new trade treaty with Japan.
2. Active military and naval assistance to China, resulting in war with Japan.
3. Abandonment of China, recognition of the Wang Ching-wei Government and conclusion of a new trade treaty with Japan.
4. An attempt to bring about a compromise peace between Japan and the Chiang Kai-shek Government.

Mrs. Schempeter dismissed the second and third possibilities and held that the United States was not prepared to fight for China nor to abandon her. She described the present Washington policy as "unsatisfactory in that it settles nothing and may drag out indefinitely."

The thought that Japan would collapse financially, she said, was "wishful thinking."

Other speakers were Dr. James T. Shotwell, Director of the Division of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, President of the League of Nations Association and Chairman of the Commission to Study Peace, and William E. Rappard, Swiss political scientist, Director of the Post-Graduate Division of International Studies at Geneva and head of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Chemists Tell Why Potato Chips Brown

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati Ohio, April 12

Chemistry, not culinary art, is chiefly responsible for the "golden brown" of potato chips, according to a paper delivered today at the American Chemical Society meeting. Dr. Norwood Thornton of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research reported the discovery of the amount and type of sugar that must be present in potatoes in order to cook chips to the desired color.

So accurately have the chemists worked out the percentages and varieties of sugars that potato chips should have, that they are able to soak ordinary white blotting paper in solutions and cook it so it would fool anyone into taking a bite. Tables have been worked out whereby chemical analysis of the sugars present in any given bag of potatoes will foretell the kind of potato chip that will result.

Full Army Corps Trains in Georgia

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—The War Department announced today complete mobilization of 41,000 troops at Fort Benning, Ga., to start the nation's first field training involving a full Army Corps.

Carrying full field equipment, the force will take part in two weeks' preliminary maneuvers before the opening of war games in Louisiana and Texas next month.

Detailing plans for the field training ordered by President Roosevelt when the European War started, the War Department said a second Army Corps of about 25,000 men would start its concentration in east Texas on April 25.

The two forces will be pitted against each other in large scale mock warfare May 9-26, in a Field Army maneuver which the Department said would "mark the high point in the history of Regular Army training."

Woman Elected Head Of Florida Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida school teachers elected a woman, Miss Marguerite Morse of Clearwater, head of the Florida Education Association at a recent meeting of 5,000 members in Orlando. Miss Morse, first woman to hold the presidency in years, was chosen by acclamation.

The association warned State officials that court action would result unless the parity law was observed to the letter. Encroachments on school funds for the financing of social security or other social programs was decried.

McCarran Moves to Stop Roosevelt Reorganization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—Bitter opposition to President Roosevelt's two pending reorganization plans was brewing today in the Senate where a resolution was introduced immediately by Pat McCarran (D), of Nevada, to kill not only the reorganization proposal introduced yesterday, but the earlier one as well, introduced last week.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt today declared that charges that his proposed abolition of the Air Safety Board may jeopardize commercial aviation are pure "spinach."

Seek's Simpler Task

Mr. Roosevelt said the latest program was simply intended to achieve greater executive efficiency and to relieve the President of the task of receiving reports and information from a multitude of agencies. It was a labor-saving device for Chief Executives, he said. The President is required under the present diffusion of independent agencies to talk over matters with too many subordinates. The work of these agencies should be co-ordinated so as to make his task simpler. In respect to the proposal to abolish the Air Safety Board and place its functions under the Civil Aeronautics Authority, which in turn would be brought under the Commerce Department, he said the men at the top of CAA agreed that it would in no way jeopardize the safety of aviation. Likewise, Mr. Roosevelt defended his abolition of the Federal Alcohol Administration and incorporation of its functions in the Treasury. Most of the personnel will retain their jobs, he said.

The two plans become automatically effective in 60 days unless Congress specifically disapproves them in the interim. To register such disapproval is the purpose of Mr. McCarran's motion. Disapproval kills the whole plan for the law prevents a piecemeal veto by Congress.

The latest move, on analysis, seems to present no fundamental change in a major administrative agency save in the matter of the aeronautical setup. It is against the proposed change here that Mr. McCarran, one of the authors of the act setting up the Civil Aeronautics Authority as an independent agency, directed his fire. He charged the new proposal would "make a hodge-podge of all existing legislation." The President's proposal would abolish the Air Safety Board and place the independent Civil Aeronautics Authority, probably known as the "C. A. A.," under the framework of the Commerce Department. The positions of executives in the Air Safety Board would be abolished under the proposal, along with the Board, which means Board members Thomas Hardin and C. B. Allen will be dropped from their $7,500 a year jobs.

Mr. McCarran argued that the Roosevelt plan would nullify the advances recently made in aviation regulation and argued that it showed the Chief Executive is reaching out for control of all departments and agencies. He objected also to the proposed transfer of the Weather Bureau from the Agriculture to the Commerce Department.

A $300,000 Saving

As such proposals go the items proposed by Mr. McCarran and the various other transfers and rearrangements provided in the program are minor, and Mr. Roosevelt estimated the savings would be about $300,000 a year, which is a relatively small sum.

Aviation circles were reported to view Mr. Roosevelt's proposals with misgivings, since the independent CAA was considered a great improvement over the old Bureau of Air Commerce, operating as an agency of the Commerce Department, until abolished.

Justified or not, the opposition to the presidential changes is typical of congressional clamor that arises over almost any proposal to shift about Federal agencies, which are always under the protection of some powerful Senator or other. It is this type of opposition which has proved so difficult in the past to overcome, whether by Congress' own efforts to cut down the jungle of independent agencies in Washington, or by the efforts of a succession of Presidents.

Tennessee County Is Run On Lines of 'Big Business'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—National recognition has come to a Tennessee rural county which is run like a big business and which even issues simple-worded, easily understandable reports to its "stockholders."

Carl H. Chatters, Secretary of the National Committee on Municipal Accounting, wrote to O. S Scruggs of Clinton, Tenn., the county seat of Anderson County:

"You have done a fine piece of work. I want to call them (the reports) to the attention of several people as an example of popular reporting."

Mr. Scruggs, who works in the office of County Judge W. A Brown at Clinton, compiles the unusual reports. Back of his desk is a filing system, with up-to-the-minute reports from various offices.

In his reports, Mr. Scruggs refers to the taxpayers as the "stockholders" in their county government. He gives the setup like this in the last annual report of the county judge's office:

Simple Business Basis

"To use plain everyday language—under the general laws of the great State of Tennessee—your county judge is the financial agent of the County, and you, the members of the County Court (to whom reports are made), are the board of directors, representing the stockholders.

"The stockholders of our County Government are the people who put the money to pay taxes. They have an investment in this business of seven millions of dollars, which is by far the largest and most important business in our county.

"At the close of the year there were about 3,800 of these stockholders, comprising men and women from every walk of life, coal companies, manufacturing enterprises, merchandising firms, banks, railroads, and other organizations, people who have enough confidence in our county government to invest their money with us.

"It is the money of these stockholders or taxpayers that bought our lands, built our public buildings, schoolhouses and roads, and provided funds for the administration of public government."

His reports try to make figures just as easy to understand as possible for the county "stockholders." They have separate pages for a financial breakdown of expenditures, with big type and simple headings, like this: "What We Took In," "What We Spent," "What We Have," "What We Owe," "What We Spent for Roads," "School Funds," "What We Spent for General County Purposes."

What Happens to a Dollar

He even draws a picture to make it still plainer. Across one page is a rectangle to represent a dollar bill. It is divided into portions just like the dollar is spent by the county—58 cents, the biggest portion, going to schools, followed by 18 cents to debt service, 14 cents to roads, eight cents to administration, two cents to pensions.

The County is on a cash basis. That means a person who receives a county warrant is sure of getting his money—in cash.

When the County sets up a tax rate, so much is set aside for schools, roads, and other services. The money is earmarked and by keeping an accounting, control is assured. That is why rural Anderson County can take pride in being on a really cash basis and keeping debt from piling up.

Rogue River Valley in Bloom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Medford, Ore.

April is "full-bloom time" for pear trees in the Rogue River Valley of Southern Oregon. Buds of the D'Anjou may burst a few days after April 1, Bartletts a few days later, and Bosc and Du Comice within a week. These blooming times may vary somewhat with the different varieties, but by April 10 the Valley usually presents its most engaging picture, richly rewarding the seeker for beauty who cares to drive through its many orchard lanes. More than 10,000 acres of Rogue River Valley land are devoted to pear growing.

Pioneers of the industry in this section were the Stewarts, who were nurserymen in Maine, then in New York State, later in Illinois, and eventually in Oregon. The Illinois State Agricultural Society awarded a diploma on Oct. 4, 1856, to William Stewart & Sons for the "best 25 varieties of fruit." Joseph H. Stewart, son of William, planted the first commercial orchard in the Rogue River Valley, having purchased a tract of 160 acres in the spring of 1885, and planting 100 acres in fruit. Later he bought an additional 76 acres which he planted in apples and pears.

Easy to Grow

Spraying did not appear to be necessary in those days and there was little need of irrigating. Good corn could be raised without a drop of water, according to those who say they remember, and corn and watermelons were grown between trees in the orchards while apples and pears were developing to fruit-bearing maturity.

The pear situation has changed and grown considerably since the days of the pioneer Stewarts. The industry now represents millions of dollars. Fifteen modern plants are located in the Medford area. Five modern precooling plants near Medford have capacity to accommodate an entire year's production of pears. Packing and precooling plants are valued at approximately $2,250,000.

Aid to Business

For every box of pears shipped from Medford, part of the amount received goes to labor. Money paid to thinners, pickers, and packers flows through the arteries of trade, making a substantial contribution to Medford's business. The growing of the pears is only part of the picture. They must be sorted, washed, packed, precooled, and stored, and it all means labor—labor that is paid for.

Thus "full-bloom time" is something more than a season of horticultural achievement and beauty, significant as they may be. It is a time of highly economic importance also. April is something to look forward to in Southern Oregon. And something, also, to remember.

Jeunesse Butler

Fuel Expert

Harris & Ewing

Dr. Frederick D. Rossini
Chairman of Petroleum Institute of American Chemical Society.

Oil Industry Sees Big Field In Synthetics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 12—Although the petroleum industry with its $2,000,000,000 investment in refineries is now primarily concerned with the production of fuels for automobiles and airplanes of almost incredible speed and efficiency, it is also believed to be at the threshold of practically limitless expansion as a manufacturer of synthetics, according to Dr. Frederick D. Rossini of the National Bureau of Standards.

He opened the national symposium here on "Fundamental Thermodynamics of Hydrocarbons and Their Derivatives." As a subdivision of the American Chemical Society, now holding its ninety-ninth meeting, the symposium is to aid the petroleum industry in producing super-fuels for aircraft and automobiles, and to promote the orderly expansion of the industry as a source of synthetic organic chemicals. It is planned to give fresh direction to the new and revolutionary activities of the industry in the potentially vast field of synthetics, plastics, artificial rubber and silk, and the host of allied materials.

"After the first rush of success in any virgin field of endeavor," he told the meeting, "the increase of competition makes greater economy in operation necessary and higher efficiency in processing methods. Inquiry is now called for as to whether the chemical reactions involved in the given processes are being carried on under the optimum conditions of economy and highest yield.

"The petroleum industry is producing on a large scale, superior motor fuels for both land and air service together with many other products hitherto foreign to petroleum chemistry.

"Previously, the industry found it sufficient to separate its raw material into certain broad fractions, such as gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oil, and wax. The need for greater efficiency, higher speeds, and more concentrated power, the use of high pressures and high and low temperatures, and the invention of devices for improving the comfort and welfare of man have led to the manufacture of petroleum products of specialized properties that can better satisfy the more exacting requirements of today in the home, in transportation, and in manufacturing.

"The problem now is one of scientifically ascertaining what the constituents of petroleum are and of commercially developing methods for economically separating from the petroleum, or from the products of the refining process, homogenous narrow fractions or substantially pure compounds, each of which can be put to that service for which it is best fitted.

Monterrey Spanish Colony Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—The distinguished group of professional men and teachers who compose the new Spanish colony of Monterrey is composed almost entirely of refugees from Spain. They came here, via France, in the last two years.

Hard-working and supplied with capital, they are fitting into the life of the district with adaptability and energy. They pooled resources and recently rented here one of the most beautiful of the old Mexican homes for a club, and hired a cook to serve suppers.

There they will arrange a library, reading rooms, game rooms and a music room.

Occasionally during the year they will present programs of music or lectures, and will give informal dances.

Ickes Would Resign If There Is Third Term

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior Department, said yesterday that if President Roosevelt were re-elected he would resign from the Cabinet with "thanks for the buggy ride."

This was believed to be a reply to critics who have been saying that New Deal officials were working for a third term so they could continue in office themselves. Mr. Ickes is an ardent third-term advocate.

"I would resign," he said, "because I think that he (Mr. Roosevelt) ought to have a free hand to start all over again if that is what he would wish to do."

Labor Board Probe Minority Agrees on Only Two Points

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—In an attack on the three-man majority of the special House committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board, the two-man minority issued its 40,000 word dissenting views here, applauding the Board, charging its fellow members with "distortion" and recommending only two changes in the Wagner Act:

1. Give employers a statutory right to petition for an election when they are caught in the cross-fire of rival unions each claiming jurisdiction;
2. Add two members to the three-man Labor Board to give it "a fresh viewpoint."

Otherwise, the minority members, Representatives Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts, and Abe Murdock (D) of Utah, made only one other proposal; that is to reject all the dozen and a half drastic revisions recommended by the majority in their proposed bill. This bill was introduced by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia and supported by the two Republican members, Charles A. Halleck of Indiana and Harry N. Routzohn of Ohio.

The minority report made one of the most bitter attacks on fellow members of the same Committee seen in Washington for some time. Nearly every one of its 30 pages was given over to assaults on the findings of the majority.

They charged the majority with making "little effort" to follow out the House mandate to "investigate and ascertain the facts"; with "distortion"; with spending weeks listening to "charges and counter-charges of unrelated instances on the part of various employees of the board" when they might have focused "attention on the problems with which the board was dealing in the administration of the act"; with seeking to confer immunity upon employers who had violated verbal agreements or committed some other unfair labor act; with "striking at the heart" of the collective bargaining process and its purpose, the making of an agreement; and with playing into the hands of labor spies and making legislative recommendations that would intensify labor bitterness.

The minority went over the committee's recommendations one by one, and paid its critical respects to all of them; save the proposal to give employers the right to ask for elections.

The Smith amendments, it charged, were "destructive to vital provisions" of the Wagner Act, were "based on an entire lack of substantial testimony" and "in many cases . . . (had) not even a scintilla of evidence to support them."

"The general procedure adopted by the majority of the Committee," said the report, was to recommend to the House proposals for which "there is no support in the record."

On the question of the Board's alleged lobbying against a cut in appropriations, the Minority said the "evidence is in no way peculiar to the Board" but is "a general problem which we recommend to the Congress for study."

The report said:

"This attack (for these amendments are an attack)" the report continued, "should be recognized by the House—as destructive of the hard-won rights of our working people. Industrial democracy must not again be disenfranchised."

Rumanian Exports To Britain Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—A marked expansion in exports from Rumania to Britain is noted in figures published for the first ten months of 1939, the total of 2,596,836,000 lei (about $12,000,000) almost doubling that of the same period in 1938. Imports were slightly less in value but slightly more in quantity.

Rise in the export of cereals and an augmentation in gasoline products are mainly responsible for the situation.

11 Ships Detained

HONG KONG, April 12 (AP)—All Norwegian and Danish ships engaged in the China coastal trade are reliably reported being assembled by British authorities at Hong Kong. Eleven such ships now are here.

N. Y. Foundation Licensed to Insure Against Sickness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—The first license to be issued in New York City under the State law permitting formation of nonprofit sickness insurance companies has been granted by the State Insurance Department to the Association Health Foundation, Inc.

This Foundation, serving New York, Bronx, Queens and Kings Counties, will insure any individual not held chronically ill against any medical and surgical expense sustained. Premiums run at $18 a year for individuals, $30 for man and wife, $12 apiece for dependent children between 16 and 18, $7.50 for younger dependent children.

Seventy five physicians are on the Foundation's panel, but any physician is entitled to become enrolled.

The law permitting formation of nonprofit medical insurance companies became effective last June. Similar companies have been formed in Utica and Buffalo, N. Y., and two more applications for licenses have been received in the New York metropolitan area.

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Battle of Two Big Warships Told Commons by Churchill

LONDON, April 12 (AP)—The story of the running battle between the 32,000-ton British battle cruiser Renown and the 26,000-ton German battleship Scharnhorst, was added to fragmentary reports of the naval action which has been going on for nearly six days around the coast of Norway.

The story, related by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty in the House of Commons yesterday, recounts that on April 9 at daybreak, near the Norwegian Arctic port of Narvik, the Scharnhorst and a German cruiser of the 10,000-ton class, were sighted in the distance amidst the snowstorms of a tempestuous day.

The sea was running very high and gales were blowing furiously, but Mr. Churchill said, but the British battle cruiser opened fire at 18,000 yards and after three minutes the enemy replied.

"The enemy almost immediately turned away and after nine minutes the Renown observed hits forward of the superstructure of the German battleship.

Battle at 24 Knots

"Thereafter her whole armory stopped firing but later, after having turned, she began firing under local control. The speed which the battleship maintained was very great, and Renown had to push to 24 knots through very heavy seas breaking over her forward gun turrets, and after a further two minutes of firing, a vertical column of smoke from what they called a possible second hit was observed from Scharnhorst, who then turned away and retired at high speed without hampering herself by further firing.

"During this period a shell passed through our vessel at about the waterline without bursting. . . . A second shell went through the foremost and carried away the aerial. There were no casualties in Renown. . . .

"The 10,000-ton cruiser of the Hipper class now tried to cross Scharnhorst. . . . Hipper threw a smokescreen to cover Scharnhorst and Renown opened fire upon Hipper, which turned away and both ships retired at high speed, Hipper dodging the fire which become intermittent.

Succeeded in Leaving"

"You must imagine that all the time, snowstorms were closing the view and the sea was running very high. In the end we must regret to say that they succeeded in leaving us."

Of the air hit on the Rodney, one of two cruisers struck by German air bombers off Bergen Tuesday, Mr. Churchill said:

"One very heavy bomb hit the flagship Rodney but her very strong deck armor resisted the impact successfully."

The Rodney's deck armor is 6¼ inches.

Although no definite estimates of fatalities in the naval battles have been published, neutral naval sources here stated that total German casualties might well exceed 5,000. The four Nazi cruisers sunk would have carried about 2,250 men, it was pointed out. Swedish sources stated that as many as 1,000 fatalities were noted following the British attack on a German troop transport convoy yesterday.

British fatalities were estimated by British sources to have totalled about 1,000 men.

Loss Reports Differ

Allied and German naval losses in connection with the German invasion of Norway and Denmark were reported by both sides as follows:

British losses, officially admitted:

Sunk: Destroyer Gurkha (1,870 tons) by aerial bombs; destroyers Hardy (1,505 tons) and Hunter (1,340 tons) lost in battle of Narvik Wednesday; destroyer Glowworm (1,345 tons) unheard from since North Sea action with German destroyers Monday.

Damaged: Battleship Rodney (33,900 tons) by aerial bomb on Tuesday; battlecruiser Renown (32,000 tons) in action with German battleship Scharnshorst and cruiser Hipper on Tuesday; cruiser Aurora (5,270 tons) by aerial bombs on Tuesday, and at least two unidentified destroyers.

Claims by British

British claims of German losses:

Sunk: Four cruisers, presumably including the Bluecher (10,000 tons) and Karlsruhe (6,000 tons) by Norwegian coast guns and mines Tuesday, and two hit by British air bombs in or near Bergen Harbor on Tuesday.

"A number of" destroyers (one is known to have been torpedoed at Narvik on Tuesday).

Several U-boats (one, destroyed by H. M. S. Zulu, mentioned specifically).

Nearly a dozen troop and supply ships, sunk or captured in the Skagerrak and Kattegat, in the North Sea, or at Narvik; an 8,000-ton munitions ship destroyed by the R. A. F. Thursday night in the Kattegat.

Damaged: Battleship Scharnhorst (26,000 tons) in action with Renown on Tuesday; one destroyer torpedoed at Trondheim; one 5,000-ton supply ship believed damaged in Thursday night's air raids.

German losses officially admitted:

Cruisers Bluecher and Karlsruhe.

Claims by Germany

German claims of British losses:

Sunk: Six destroyers.

Damaged: One aircraft carrier, four battleships, two heavy cruisers, three cruisers, two transports, two destroyers, two unidentified warships.

Captured: Five merchant ships reported captured by German soldiers at Bergen.

Norwegian fleet losses:

Sunk: Cruisers Norge and Eidsvold (4,166 tons each); destroyer Aeger (597 tons), and two submarines, all on Tuesday.

French Deny Losses

In Paris the French Admiralty denied tonight a report attributed to the German radio to the effect that the French warship Dunkerque was damaged and the Foch sunk in the North Sea.

The German radio, in a broadcast picked up in New York by CBS, asserted yesterday that reliable Swedish sources had reported that "the French battleship of the 10,000-ton class, Foch, was sunk when trying to force an entrance into the Skagerrak. Swedish papers also report that the French battleship Dunkerque has been badly damaged."

Big Navy Fund Aided by Vote Of Committee

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—A naval outlay of $963,797,478 for the fiscal year beginning July 1—$48,000,000 more than was made available this year—has been approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Holding proposed expenditures $123,514,099 below President Roosevelt's budget estimates, the Committee sliced a net of $1,981,960 off the House-approved total in reporting the mill to the Senate.

Providing $41,000,000 in direct appropriations and $25,000,000 in contract authorizations for the purchase of 471 new warplanes, the Committee defeated 10 to 7 a motion by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts to prevent plane sales to foreign purchasers from interfering with Navy deliveries. Senator Lodge proposed that the Navy be directed to spend all of its plane appropriations within the fiscal year.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, who led the opposition to the Lodge amendment, charged that it would constitute a mandate to the Navy to spend the funds provided whether the expenditures proved wise or not.

The Committee also opposed the recommendation of the House Committee that work on two new battleships be held up until developments in the European war showed whether it was feasible to construct dreadnaughts larger than those of 45,000 tons now contemplated.

Funds were provided also to begin construction of an aircraft carrier, 2 cruisers, 8 destroyers, 6 submarines and several smaller craft. These were in addition to appropriations for 8 battleships, 7 cruisers, 2 aircraft carriers, 42 destroyers, 20 submarines and auxiliary vessels now building.

The Committee turned down the Navy's plea for money to lay new submarine nets in East and West Coast harbors. It also denied funds for improvement of the harbor at Guam, American possession nearest Japan in the Pacific.

Italian Press Sees Failure by Britain To Cut Nazi Lines

ROME, April 12 (AP)—Italian newspapers were generally restrained today in their comments on Scandinavian battlefront developments, but expressed the view that the Allies thus far had failed to cut Germany's lines of communication with its expeditionary force in Norway.

The official Italian news agency, Stefani, said that the Allied air and naval offensive had "failed to reach 90 per cent of its objectives from North Cape to the Skagerrak."

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, credited the German navy with "a most brilliant operation" in repulsing British destroyers at Narvik, northern Norwegian ore port.

Il Telegrafo conceded, however, that the British themselves had not failed to score successes.

"The figures they give on losses of the German Navy appear truly considerable," the newspaper said. "Particularly striking, if confirmed, was the loss of 12 transports loaded with troops said to have been sunk in the Skagerrak."

Revenues Rising at Regina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — A marked improvement in revenues of this Province was revealed in a recent announcement that Saskatchewan would not ask the Federal Government this year for the $2,000,000 usually granted to bolster Provincial finances.

In the Provincial budget for the next fiscal year indicated revenues are so much greater that they are expected to replace this $2,000,000 grant.

The Province will, however, still receive the additional grant of $1,500,000 from Ottawa, which has been given for the past three years. This followed a recommendation of the Bank of Canada, after bank officials had examined Saskatchewan finances. The grant will offset claimed inequalities to the Province, pending the report of the Dominion - Provincial Relations Commission, whose report has not yet been tendered to Parliament.

The 1940-41 budget was good news to Saskatchewan taxpayers. It brought no new taxation nor rise in present taxes, and generally it reflected the easing of the financial stringency affecting the Province due to drought conditions for the past several years.

The budget forecast a deficit of $122,610 for April 1, 1941, a small deficit compared with the serious ones of past years. It was the smallest since 1935.

Revenues estimated for the 1940-41 year show a rise of $1,264,000. The education or sales tax shows a prospective rise of $250,000; gasoline tax, $500,000; public revenue tax, $500,000. Only motor licenses and liquor sales show prospective decreases, the former due to a lower scale of fees recently instituted, the latter due to rising war costs of food and clothing which, it is expected, will tend to decrease liquor consumption.

Increased expenditures will be made on highways and schools, while several small capital expenditures will be undertaken.

Provincial authorities hope that a plan similar to Australia's on the subsidies given to the Provinces will be instituted. In Australia a special commission controls the amount of subsidies given by the Commonwealth to the States. The amount of the subsidy is determined by existing conditions. At present Canadian subsidies to the Provinces are relatively stable and take no special account of conditions.

The Province's public debt still grows, due mostly to drought relief expenditures and the necessity of capitalizing them. The debt now is $214,000,000, a rise of $15,000,000 in the past year. However, the improved conditions following the bountiful 1939 crop, is expected to decrease relief and a much smaller public debt increase is expected next year.

High Nazis Swim Through Hot Oil

BERLIN, April 12 (AP)—Two German generals, an Admiral, a Naval captain and a military photographer completed their journey to Norway by swimming the last 200 yards through icy water covered by oil so hot that it burned their bodies.

The five, according to a report reaching here today through military channels, were on a German cruiser which was sunk Tuesday by Norwegian shore batteries.

Holding onto four pistols, some money and a water-tight can of exposed film, they managed to reach the rocky shore, where several Norwegian soldiers demanded that they surrender. The Germans refused and the soldiers withdrew to get help, they said.

Then the bedraggled high-ranking officers held a "staff conference," at which they decided to destroy the films because the photographer had pictured events which would interest the enemy.

They reported that in a few minutes the Norwegian soldiers returned, but were in a more friendly mood. Supplied with dry clothing by the Norwegians, the Germans went to Oslo by taxicab, spending their time en route in consoling the photographer over destruction of his pictures.

San Francisco to See Picasso Modern Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. Grace Morley, Director of the San Francisco Museum of Art, announces that the big Picasso exhibition of York will be shown at the San the Museum of Modern Art in New Francisco Museum of Art during one month this summer, from June 25 through July 25.

To prepare San Franciscans for full enjoyment of this exhibit, the Museum plans one public lecture in April and another in June, preceding the opening.

Persian Art of 6,000 Years To Go on Exhibit in N. Y. City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Six thousand years of the arts of the Persians makes an impressive thing to contemplate. At least, that's the way Prof. Arthur Upham Pope felt about it when he stepped back to scrutinize outstanding items in an exhibition, opening April 24, in the galleries of the old Union Club at 1 East Fifty-first Street in New York.

In all there are 2,800 exhibits and Professor Pope, who is director of the American Institute for Iranian Art and Archaeology, says they will make a show which will excel the only other shows of Persian art of world scope, held in Philadelphia, London and Leningrad.

It is true, he said, that most of the fabulous European collections of Persian art cannot be represented. Still and all, the New York show takes on an importance the other shows never had, due to the loaning of 1,000 pieces from American collections, privately owned, which never have been publicly exhibited or catalogued; to the wealth of archaeological discoveries made by American expeditions in the last 10 years but never hitherto shown to the public; and to strides made in installation technique since the Leningrad show, in the Hermitage Museu, in 1935.

Perhaps the leading piece is the world - famous Ardabil carpet which is suspended on a monster of a scaffold at the northerly end of the room which overlooks Fifth Avenue. Huge wooden frameworks hold other famous Persian carpets. Most of them were woven at the royal looms at Tabriz, during the sixteenth century. They include the carpet on which Edward VII of England stood when he was crowned. This is from the collection of J. Paul Getty of California and Oklahoma. And the so-called "Emperor" carpet, which adorned palaces of the Hapsburg and Romanoff dynasties, eventually passing into the collection of Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, whose estate has loaned it for the exhibition.

Workmen have been working for weeks cleaning walls and installing glass cases to hold priceless collections of ceramics, manuscripts, silks, engraved and encrusted metals, glass, carved woods and miniatures. Perhaps the finest among the objects never before put on public display is a deep-lobed silver wine bowl which is the only known, indisputable remnant from the palace of Artaxerxes, who conquered all of Asia, Greece and Egypt. Joseph Brummer of New York has lent the bowl, and also a drinking horn of the Archaemenid period, sculptured with animal heads, and a bronze, bearded portrait, head of a king, perhaps pre-Archaemenid, which Dr. Pope holds is one of the greatest portrait heads in the history of all art.

From Dumbarton Oaks, the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss in Washington, comes a collection of twelfth century textiles and what Dr. Pope describes as a "sensational" bronze horse, executed in Asia during the artistic sway of the Sasahian period.

Not a great many European items are in the exhibition, for obvious reasons. But among the few are a bronze box, 1185 A. D., with a combination lock; and a sixteenth century candlestick of silver which, though incomplete, Dr. Pope says, is "so powerful in its style, so graceful in its arabesque scrolls that it is easy to believe the experts who say that the famous Mosul bronzes are only an offshoot of an earlier and greater Persian school."

The Art Institute of Chicago has lent a pair of eighteenth century ceremonial hands, from Isfahan, gold, inlaid with bronze. John M. Schiff has lent from the collection of the late Mortimer Schiff the famous Rayy bowl, illustrating the story of Bahram Gur; the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is contributing a hunting velvet, valued at $40,000; the Rhode Island School of Design has sent a great sarcophagus; F. Cleveland Morgan of Montreal has sent miniatures and pottery, and the American Minister to Rumania, Franklin Mott Gunther is lending five pieces of Kashan pottery. Proceeds of the exhibition will go to the Iranian Institute, and a local charity.

Mine Unions in Canada Unite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTEVAN, Saskatchewan—Cooperation of two rival coal miners' unions—the United Mine Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Canadian Federation of Labor—has gone far in bringing peace to the lignite coal fields of Southern Saskatchewan after months of industrial warfare.

The two rival unions aided in the formation of an independent union which has been granted a contract with the coal operators.

This contract gives the miners a basic wage of 40 cents an hour, and a closed shop. The contract also provides for a special board of representatives of Government, miners, and operators which will determine pay rises to keep pace with the cost of living.

The coal fields, which produce 1,000,000 tons yearly, have since 1930 been upset by periodic strikes, with frequent rioting.

In 1938, the U. M. W. organized the field but found a rival union, an all-Canadian organization, the C. F. of L., attempting organization as well.

The U. M. W. A. called a strike, which virtually closed the field.

Extended negotiations, sponsored by the Provincial Government followed, but it was a long time before any agreement was made. Finally, the two rival unions agreed that both would quit organizing the field and would join hands in helping to organize an independent union. A board, comprising representatives of the Provincial Government and the two unions, assisted in setting up the machinery for this union.

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New Films on Boston Screens—Radio Prospects for Week-End

'It's a Date' at Memorial And Other New Pictures

In Deanna Durbin's new vehicle, "It's a Date," now at the Keith Memorial, the situation of the stage-struck daughter of a semi-passé stage star mother ought to provide lively story material. And for a while it does. Miss Durbin displays once more that roguish, impertinent comedy style to good effect when Norman Krasna's screen play provides the opportunity.

As Pamela Drake, going through mass maneuvers of various kinds at a summer academy of the drama, she persuades Sidney Simpson, an important producer, and Carl Ober, an important playwright, to visit the academy and supervise a production. The director and his author decide to try out the second act of "St. Anne," Ober's new play, which consists chiefly of suspensions of dialogue to permit Miss Durbin to sing. It is the sort of dramatic accommodation which can offer Pamela singing "Loch Lomond" as a fitting curtain for the second act during the try-out and, at the Broadway production allow her to sing Schubert's "Ave Maria" to close the third act. Obviously, there was a certain amount of re-writing in between.

But this does not exhaust the story's makeshifts. Pamela, having been cast as St. Anne after the try-outs, inadvertently learns that Georgie Drake, her mother, has been squeezed out of playing the role. So daughter hurries off to Honolulu, where Georgie is vacationing, and decides to marry John Arlen (Walter Pidgeon), whom she meets on board ship. She then loses John to mother (Georgie), gets back the part of St. Anne, and sings "Ave Maria" through her tears on opening night, while all the other principals nod approvingly from the boxes or the wings.

It would be beyond reason to expect even the charmingly buoyant Miss Durbin to keep her head always above water in such situations. That she is not swamped entirely is due largely to her own naturalness, which even a poor script cannot entirely deluge. At one time or another, Miss Durbin sings "Love Is All," by Pinky Tomlin and Harry Tobias; and "Musetta's Street Song," from "La Bohème," by Puccini.

It is not the purpose of this report to imply that "It's a Date" is without some genuinely entertaining moments. For at least 15 minutes, it's as good a picture as Miss Durbin has ever made. Even during the remaining 75 minutes, there are brief stretches of charm and beauty. But Joe Pasternak will have to do better than this if he expects to maintain the Durbin gold standard. Kay Francis, Mr. Pidgeon, Eugene Pallette, Lewis Howard, Samuel S. Hinds, Cecilia Loftus, and Fritz Feld are among the veterans who contribute able characterizations to the comedy. S. Z. Sakal, a newcomer, lends a particularly delightful touch to the proceedings in the role of the author.

The second feature is "Viva Cisco Kid" with Cesar Romero as the Cisco Kid and with Jean Rodgers as the heroine.

★ ★ ★

'It All Came True'

"It All Came True," at the Metropolitan is misnamed. Warners should have called this "It All Came True to Type." Never having read Louis Bromfield's original, we cannot tell how closely this film resembles what Mr. Bromfield was driving at. But the screen play by Michael and Lawrence Fessier lands the tale in the rough, where it remains lost for 90 minutes or so. The gangster turns noble, takes the murder "rap," delivers a quip or two of advice to the girl he loved and the boy who gets her as the exit lights burn brightly and you make your way into a sterner and more logical world.

These young lovers are not, as such things go, an untypical pair. Both attractive, they bicker for no good reason through most of the film and make up in time to sing a few songs together and repair the earlier romantic damage. The girl is a tough lady in and out—most out—of show business. Back home and unburdened by monetary reponsibilities, she meets the boy. He is a pianist with a great but unrecognized talent for "June Moon" composition. Unfortunately, he has fallen in with the gangster, is even the registered owner of a gun with which the gangster has committed murder. It looks black? Well, remember the title and be reassured.

"It All Came True" has some genuinely hilarious moments supplied by two motherly ladies who undoubtedly believe that men are just little boys at heart—albeit dead-end boys. After the murder, you see, the gangster insinuates himself into the boarding house run by the mothers of the boy and girl, respectively. It makes a good hide-out. The criminal pretends that he doesn't like to be bothered. But when he has relieved the boredom of his imprisonment by starting a huge night club on the ground floor of the house and is finally trapped there by the police, he gives himself up, a changed man filled with thoughts of philanthropy and home-made brownies.

Quaint non-rent paying boarders are played by Zasu Pitts, Grant Mitchell, Felix Bressart, and Brandon Tynan. It is Miss Flint, (Miss Pitts) who, after too much champagne, brings about the gangster's arrest. Ann Sheridan and Jeffrey Lynn play the boy and girl. Jessie Bussley and Una O'Connor have fun with the roles of the boarding house keepers. and Humphrey Bogart seems often to be playing the gangster with his tongue in both cheeks at once. Lewis Seiler directs.

The companion film is "Adventure in Diamonds," a melodrama with a setting in South Africa and a story about attempted jewel robbery. The cast includes George Brent, Isa Miranda, John Loder, Nigel Bruce, and Elizabeth Patterson.

★ ★ ★

'The Blue Bird'

"The Blue Bird," on which Darryl F. Zanuck has bestowed both Shirley Temple and Technicolor, is a case of literal fantasy, of manufactured charm. The makers have clipped the bird's wings and then expected it to fly. Or perhaps it would be better to say that they have lost it in gigantic sets and destroyed its wild, free note by taking the whole thing too grimly.

The Maeterlinck play perhaps has not served Scenarist Ernest Pascal and Director Walter Lang so well as it might. Whatever the reason, the result is a film which never quite catches you with its fantasy. It is touching at times and amusing, too, but just as you feel yourself being lifted out of the theater on a magic stairway, Eddie Collins drops one of those gags, or Technicolor sets, on the horizon and—plop—they drop you like a plummet.

Of course, you know the story. Mytyl (Shirley) and her little brother, Tyltyl (Johnny Russell) are sent by Fairy Berylune to search for the Bluebird of Happiness. Mytyl is a selfish, unthinking little girl with no care for others. The little ones journey to the world of the past, where they meet Granny Tyl and Grandpa Tyl. They visit Mr. and Mrs. Luxury. They flee through the terrible fire in the forest and take a boat to the land of the unborn children. But not until they get back home next morning and find themselves in bed, do Mytyl and Tyltyl find the bluebird.

Children will probably enjoy sections of "The Blue Bird" very much, though some of them will no doubt be terrified during the fire and the graveyard sequence. Even grown-ups will find a certain touching charm about some of the episodes. Miss Temple plays Mytyl in sturdy fashion. Many will feel that Master Russell, with his cherubic grin, steals the picture and gets nearer to the essential feeling.

The companion feature at the Paramount and Fenway is concerned with another of Charlie Chan's adventures "Charlie Chan in Panama."

★ ★ ★

'Strange Cargo'

"Strange Cargo," the new film at the State and Orpheum theaters, contains some features of "The Miracle Man" and some of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." A mysterious man, who seems to have supernatural powers, appears from nowhere in a French prison colony, takes part in an escape, and exercises a strange influence upon the criminals with whom he has associated himself. No doubt the makers of the film had good intentions, but their product is confused and confusing, and is unlikely to have the effect they probably expected.

The stranger is played by Ian Hunter, but the stars of the picture are Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. Mr. Gable plays the toughest of the prisoners, and Miss Crawford a dance-hall entertainer whom he obligingly takes along when he escapes, and who accompanies him through the jungle, complete with high heels and a wide-brimmed hat, to freedom and final regeneration. The early scenes between these two are marked by innuendoes which hardly deserve the name of double entendre.

Various unpleasant characters are played by Peter Lorre, Paul Lukas, Albert Dekker, J. Edward Bromberg, Eduardo Ciannelli, and others.

The companion picture, "And One Was Beautiful," is based on a novel by Alice Duer Miller. As told on the screen, the story is about a girl who lets a man go to prison for manslaughter resulting from a collision, although she herself was driving his car at the time. In the end the young woman loses out, and her sister is rewarded for her loyalty when the young man turns to her. Laraine Day is attractive as the unselfish sister, and Jean Muir does what she can with the selfish one. Robert Cummings is rather stilted as the young man. Billie Burke plays the girls' mother. **L. A. S.**

CBS

John Barbirolli and Bernard Herrmann

Run over Mr. Herrmann's score to "Moby Dick," which will receive world premiere on Philharmonic concert, Sunday, WEEI, 3 p. m.

Harold Orne

Jim Britt

To report major league baseball games in Boston, beginning Saturday, WAAB, 3 p. m.

NBC

Pat Friday

Vocalist on new Don Ameche show, tonight, WNAC, 10 o'clock.

'Baiser de la Fée' On Ballet Programs

"La Baiser de la Fée," ballet with music by Stravinsky and choreography by Balanchine, will be presented at two of the impending performances by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Boston Opera House.

This ballet will be substituted for "Les Elfes" on the evening of April 19 and for "Schéhérazade" at the matinee of April 20. The change has been made, according to the management, because of the good reception accorded "La Baiser de la Fée" this week in New York. The programs otherwise remain unchanged.

Movie Talent Scout Seeking Boy Player for 'The Yearling'

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

After some of the nationwide searches for a new star for a celebrated rôle in a forthcoming motion picture, the public smiles and breathes "publicity."

But Bill Grady, talent scout for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, who has been looking since Feb. 1 for a lean, towheaded 11-year-old boy to play Jody in "The Yearling," is at that stage in his search where any correspondent who said "publicity" to him would be thrown off the lot.

For Bill has been talking to youngsters and their mothers all over Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas, and Mississippi at the rate of several thousand a day. After looking at the tests he has taken of possible candidates, the studio has ordered him to send out more testing units, one to cover Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee; one to cover Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; and another to work its way up the Pacific coast as far as Vancouver—all covering only small towns and outlying districts.

The reason for searching the country districts is that the studio—and Mr. Grady—after some time spent by a unit in the larger cities of the extreme South, has concluded that it is time wasted to test the glib youngsters in the cities. Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' Jody wouldn't have that wise look in his eyes, and wouldn't know all the answers before the questions were put. Or so, at least, Mr. Grady says now. There's always the chance that it will be a boy from downtown New York who will be chosen finally.

★ ★ ★

At present several thousand boys a day are being interviewed, and more than 200 tests have been made with portable cameras and sound machines. I was permitted by Mr. Grady to see and hear some of the tests in a studio projection room. For my part I would be willing to take several of the boys and place any one of them in the picture. So would Mr. Grady. But the studio is being particular, and meantime the added publicity doesn't hurt.

There was, for example, Mr. Selznick's Scarlett O'Hara. Mr. Selznick, if you remember, wasn't going to be satisfied with anything less than an actual flesh-and-blood Scarlett from the setting where the small feet of the fictional Scarlett had tripped. But he finally chose for the role a young actress from England who had been rapidly coming up the motion picture ladder of fame.

Still the movies do sometimes choose unknown youngsters to play these important roles in well-known stories. Few will have forgotten young Freddie Bartholomew in "David Copperfield," or, to go back a little further, Jackie Coogan in "The Kid," Shirley Temple in "Baby Take A Bow," Jackie Cooper in "Skippy," Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls," Tommy Kelly in "Huckleberry Finn," and so on.

The studio finding one of these young luminaries can well congratulate itself on spending $25,000 or so on the search, as Mr. Grady says he has. A star of the Bartholomew caliber is worth several million.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Grady remembers best two incidents in his own part of the present search. The first was when he discovered a boy back in the Florida swamps, not far from Tampa, who had never seen a dollar bill before, and who didn't know why one was given to him for answering some questions when he met the studio unit.

The other was when, haranguing a group in Florida, he felt rather than saw someone behind him, and turned to find a woman watching the proceedings with some amusement. Mr. Grady was in the midst of acting out for the youngsters—gathered from one of the local schools—just the sort of person he thought Jody should be. He felt a little sheepish, he says, but he continued. Afterwards, the lady was introduced to him as Mrs. Rawlings, the author of the book.

Overton

Bill Grady, M-G-M Talent Scout, on the Job

Interviewing aspirants at Tampa, Fla., for the role of Jody in "The Yearling," which the studio will begin shooting about June 1.

Coolidge Festival Concert To Be Broadcast Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Several important music premieres, opening of the baseball season, a new sports quiz, and President Roosevelt's address to the Pan American Union will be heard on week-end radio programs.

★ ★ ★

Tonight

Serious music:

Coolidge Chamber Music Festival; from Washington, opens with first performance of Pizzetti's "Epithalamium" Cantata; Olga Averino, soprano; Hardesty Johnson, tenor; Yves Tinayre, baritone; chorus; and members of National Symphony Orchestra, Hans Kindler, conductor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Variety:

Ellen Drew and Ray Milland preview scenes from their picture, "French Without Tears"; Nan Roe and Maud Davis offer comedy chatter, in Kate Smith's variety hour, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Don Ameche and Claire Trevor play Mark Hellinger's story, "Turnabout"; Pat Friday, Six Hits and a Miss, vocal group, and Victor Young's Orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Mrs. Edith Ogilvie Druce, who as Wilbur Wright's passenger in 1908 became the first woman to go up in an airplane, tells how her flight later affected women's fashions, "Believe It or Not," CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Syracuse, N. Y., salutes Byrd Expedition in Antarctica with "springy" program offering sports talks by prominent sportsmen and seasonal music, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30.

★ ★ ★

Saturday

Sports:

Boston baseball season on air opens with report of first game of intercity series between Boston Bees and Boston Red Sox, Bees Field, play-by-play, by Jim Britt, Colonial Network commentator, Colonial-WAAB, 3; no radiocast Sunday games; regular season begins Tuesday with Britt report of Bees-Brooklyn game, Bees Field, WAAB, 3.

Serious music:

Rudolph Ganz devotes Philharmonic Young People's Concert to explanation of waltz time in symphonic music, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Verdi's "La Traviata" (Heler Jepson, Thelma Votipka, Helen Oelheim, Richard Crooks, and Lawrence Tibbett) closes Metropolitan Opera's radiocast season, from Cleveland, Ohio; David Sarnoff reports results of opera fund drive, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Third movement of César Franck's Symphony in D Minor, and MacDowell's Concerto No. 1 in A minor, Eleanor Douglas, piano soloist, in program of Carnegie Tech Symphony Orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 2.

Arturo Toscanini programs for Debussy concert, the rarely heard "Marche ecossaise sur un theme populaire"; "Dance," orchestrated by Ravel; the nocturnes, "Clouds" and "Festivals"; the "Iberia," No. 2, of the "Images for Orchestra"; the infrequently heard cantata, "The Blessed Damozel" (Jarmila Novotna, Hertha Glantz, and women's chorus); and the symphonic poem, "La Mer" (The Sea), with NBC Symphony, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Drama:

Eugene Speicher, American painter, is subject of "Art for Your Sake," NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

"Every Mother's Son," World War story, reviewed in "Landmarks of Radio Drama" series, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

★ ★ ★

Sunday

Serious music:

Erno Rapee presents first performance of "Francois Villon," romantic opera based on the career of the poet, music by Maurice Baron, Music Hall staff composer, and Robert Gordon Anderson, libretto; Jan Peerce in title role, Anne Roselle as Denise, other soloists, mixed chorus, organ and orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Bernard Herrmann's dramatic cantata "Moby Dick," based on the Herman Melville story, receives its first radio performance by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Robert Weede, baritone, in the title role of Captain Ahab; male chorus of Westminster Choir. Mozart's Overture to "La Clemenza di Tito" and Haydn's Symphony in D major (B. & H. 104), open program, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Marian Anderson, negro contralto, sings the "Adieu Forêt" aria from Tchaikovsky's "Joan of Arc," Bizet's Agnus Dei, and the spirituals "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord?" and "Peter, Go Ring Them Bells," in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Variety:

President Baldomir of Uruguay will speak and the Uruguay Symphony Orchestra, piano and guitar soloists, will give a program of native music, in "Salute to the Americas," MBS-WAAB, 2.

Orson Welles in sketch, "My Little Boy"; the Luther Layman Singers; the laughing scene from "Reunion in New York"; opening chorus of Moross-Riggs "A Cow in the Trailer"; in "The Pursuit of Happiness," CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Drama:

John Galsworthy's "Strife," story of an English mill town strike, in "Great Plays" series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Madeleine Carroll portrays an American heiress home from Europe after a number of years abroad, in "Diana Discovers America," CBS-WEEI, 6.

Bob Hope plays Elmer in the baseball classic, "Elmer the Great," with Ann Sheridan and Elvia "Cobina" Allman in support, in Screen Guild show, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Talks, forums, quizzes:

Ted Malone's Pilgrimage of Poetry carries him to the home of the late Harriet Monroe, founder and editor of Poetry Magazine, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

University of Chicago Round Table discusses "Where's That War Boom?" NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

"Choose Up Sides," news sports quiz, will put well-known sports writers on the defensive answering listeners' questions, CBS-WEEI, 5.

"Amendments to the Wage-Hour Law," to be discussed by Senator James E. Murray, Montana, and Representative Graham A. Barden, North Carolina, in American Forum, MBS-WAAB, 8.

"People's Platform" discussion on "What Can the Americas Do About the European War?" aired by transcription, WEEI, 10.

★ ★ ★

Monday

Talks, features:

Ten girl high school students discuss the two-party political system in American government, in American School of the Air, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

President Roosevelt makes address to governing board of Pan American Union on fiftieth anniversary; Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will introduce the President, CBS-WEEI, NBC-Blue-WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 12 noon.

Pan American program, with dramatization of movement, and special music by United States Navy Band, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Finals of third annual national high school oratorical contest of the Americanization Commission of the American Legion, from Faneuil Hall, Colonial-WAAB, 9.

Mutual's "Play Ball!" will make a quick big league city roundup of managers, players, coaches, officials and commentators, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

CBS does a quick major league city roundup by four of its baseball commentators, CBS-WEEI, 11:15.

Drama:

Gloria Jean, juvenile star, Robert Cummings, Nan Grey and C. Aubrey Smith appear in Cecil B. DeMille's production of "The Underpup," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Serious music:

Cincinnati Conservatory of Music presents a chamber recital by Arthur Bowen, cellist, and Miriam Kockritz, pianist, in Villa-Lobos' Deuxieme Sonate pour violoncello et piano, Op. 66, and Francaix's Andante from Fantasie for cello and piano, CBS-WEEI, 4.

For third Tchaikovsky centenary program, Guy Fraser Harrison programs the Elegie and Theme and Variations, from Suite No. 3, Op. 55, with Rochester Civic Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Yiddish Art Theater At Majestic April 24

Maurice Schwartz and his Yiddish Art Theater Troupe will be at the Majestic Theater for six performances beginning Wednesday Matinee, April 24, in Mr. Schwartz's dramatization and production of Sholem Asch's novel, "Salvation."

There will be a matinee performance Saturday.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Swanee River—Allston (Allston), Lexington (Lexington), and Orpheum (Malden).

Judge Hardy and Son—Franklin (Dorchester).

The Shop Around the Corner—Brookline Village (Brookline), Needham (Needham), West Newton (West Newton), Capitol (Somerville), and Ball Square (Somerville).

The Great Victor Herbert—Teele Square (Somerville).

On Your Toes—Coolidge (Watertown).

News of the Stage

New York

Gertrude Lawrence, star of the current Samson Raphaelson comedy hit, "Skylark," at the Morosco, has been chosen to receive the Comedia Matinee Club's annual award for "the most outstanding theatrical performance of the year." The award will take place at the club's eleventh annual spring festival and luncheon in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Monday, April 29, at 12:30.

★ ★ ★

Sam Jaffe will talk at the New School for Social Research on Monday, April 15, at 4 p. m. Mr. Jaffe will be the guest speaker in Barrett Clark's course, "The American Drama in Our Times." His subject will be "A Theater Workshop." Mr. Jaffe has appeared within recent years in "The Gentle People," "The Eternal Road," and "Grand Hotel," and in the moving pictures "Gunga Din" and "Lost Horizon."

★ ★ ★

Amarilla Morris, the Texas Indian maiden who appears in George Abbott's "Too Many Girls," at the Imperial, will be the guest star of "Dancing Drums," an all-American-Indian folk lore recital at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, Sunday evening. Roland Killingsworth is producing the program which is sponsored by Wigwam Studios, an organization devoted to spreading the culture of the American Indian. Miss Morris' family is descended from the Comanche tribe, and she is considered an expert on the history as well as native songs and dances. She was named after the Texas city in which she was born. "Too Many Girls," it will be remembered, takes place on the campus of Pottawatomie College, Stop Gap, New Mexico—an old Abbott reservation to which, incidentally, Richard Kollmar, Leila Ernst, and Eddie Bracken will return Monday evening.

★ ★ ★

"An International Incident," by Vincent Sheean, in which Ethel Barrymore stars, will close Saturday evening at the Ethel Barrymore Theater. It opened on Tuesday, April 2.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
"Another elegant musical show" —J. D. B., The C. S. M.
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY
HIGHER AND HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44th Street. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. $4.40 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.75 to $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to 3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue rich humor" — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Evgs. 400 ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.20
Mats. 400 ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.65
PLYMOUTH, W. 45th St. Cl. 6-9156. Evgs. 8:50
6th Month Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:50

ENGAGEMENT ENDS APRIL 27
"★★★★(FOUR STARS)" — Mantle, News
MAURICE EVANS in
RICHARD II
ST. JAMES Thea., 44 St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30 and Sat. Matinees 2:30—$1.10 to $3.30
Wednesday Matinees 55c to $2.75. Tax Incl.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"ROCKS THEATRE WITH LAUGHTER" —Burns Mantle, News
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40 Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining" —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40 MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

TYRONE POWER · DOROTHY LAMOUR
"JOHNNY APOLLO"
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

BOSTON (STAGE)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
Sunday, April 21
PENSION FUND CONCERT
Bach's Mass IN B Minor
Orchestra—Chorus—Soloists

SHUBERT Last 3 Times Tonight, 8:30 | Mat. Sat.
BILL ROBINSON IN PERSON HOT "MIKADO"
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST OF 150 DIRECT FROM BROADWAY
Evgs. 50c to 2.50
Sat. Mat. 50c to 2.00 Plus Tax

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—M-G-M Features—2
Clark GABLE • Joan CRAWFORD
in "STRANGE CARGO"
Plus "And One Was Beautiful"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Ann Sheridan—Jeffrey Lynn
"IT ALL CAME TRUE"
George Brent—Isa Miranda
"ADVENTURE IN DIAMONDS"

MALDEN

MALDEN SQ. MAL 7654 GRANADA
APRIL 12 TO 18—Continuous 1:30 to 11 p. m.
Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray in
LITTLE OLD NEW YORK
Also The Man Who Would Not Talk
With Lloyd Nolan

Managers of Theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

The Christian Science Monitor
April 12, 1940

Today's Woman

The 'Save the Children Union' Pleads for Our Immediate And Generous Help

Acting on the Declaration of Geneva, This Far-Flung Organization Asks That Child Victims of Modern Wars Be First to Receive World's Aid

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How would you like to make room in your heart and on your budget for a little child—or two? There need be no one in all the world without a child to take thought for in these days, when war tosses children across strange frontiers with no concern as to where they may land, or who is to care for them. Why not let one land in your lap, metaphorically speaking?

The avenue for advising you of these loving opportunities is well known in many parts of the world. It is called: The Save the Children International Union. Founded in 1920 by the union of the Swiss Save the Children Fund and the British Save the Children Fund, and sponsored by the International Red Cross, this active organization has for the past 20 years been relieving physical and moral distress among children suffering as an aftermath of the last World War.

New Adoption System

Today it is making it possible for you to strengthen the bonds of international friendship on your own account through the "photo-card" system of adoption—which it initiated some time ago and which has given aid to thousands of boys and girls and enabled them to remain with their own families and in their own countries. Five dollars a month for a year will give you the satisfaction of knowing that the special child of your "adoption" is receiving a little extra care—a cup of milk twice a day instead of perhaps none at all, warm clothing in winter, or enough food to make his half-starved little body fit his clothes.

You may have a photograph of him, too, and write to him if you wish. He may not be able to read the language in your letter, but some kind helper will translate. Chocolates, soap, woolen clothes, and extra milk will need no explanation. They speak a language all children understand. You may send funds for this through the International Child Service Committee, One Madison Avenue, New York (the American member of the International Union) to a child in any country which you may designate. These funds will be distributed through the central office in Geneva.

Who are these children who need our love and support? Yesterday it was the little olive-skinned Spaniards, their great black eyes resembling those in the Goya portraits we know so well but lusterless from cowering for days and nights in improvised bomb-proof shelters; it was the Czechoslovakians, too, and the Ethiopians. Today, clutching their pitiful little bundles, wearing tags about their necks, the children of Finland and of the Poles, even though their wars be over, struggle and stagger from place to place, along highways and through forests—away from the homes they have known to some mythical new place where no bombs fall. A place where birds sing and gardens bloom, and where there is something to eat, and a roof. Mothers and fathers? Their own seem to have disappeared.

Shall we not help these children to understand that father and mother mean the same thing in every land, in every language—mean, that is, protection, provision, and tender loving care? Shall we not save them from believing the false nightmare that would try to convince them they have lost touch with every kindly hand? In these disorderly flights from one country to another, weary children often dropped away from the parents or protectors that were guiding them and fell helpless by the wayside amid scenes of tragic dismay.

One little girl of about 10 who had lost her father and mother, was finally found, after days of wandering alone in the woods, carrying in her arms her baby brother 18 months old, for whom she had cared to the best of her ability. Another little fellow of six, found homeless and orphaned, had slipped out of his home during an air raid in Finland and, midst the rain of bombs, had valiantly defended the courtyard with his wooden gun! Another Finnish boy—a town lad—calmly guided a string of carts to the farm where he lodged without ever a glance at the airplanes which blackened the sky like clouds. This war's heroes seem to be little children.

The Finnish Children

In Finland, at present, definite reconstruction work is proceeding among the children. Evacuation to the Scandinavian countries, which was carried out so successfully against great odds, is naturally somewhat lessened — though the doors of 30,000 Swedish homes have opened magnanimously to receive Finnish children thus far. Reorganization of the protection of war orphans, through official initiative and the Save the Children of Finland Society, will be maintained principally by funds contributed by the Rädda Barnen of Sweden, these funds having been collected by the school children of that country. The Child Welfare Association of General Mannerheim has made itself responsible for assistance to mothers and children remaining in Finland; and it is doing a remarkable work.

A late report from Finland hints that we who are receiving our war alarms largely via the radio, might greatly help by contributing to money collections such as those made by the school children of Sweden. For the State is hard pressed for funds; and the private purse of Finland is almost empty. Steady gifts of food will also be welcomed—such as regular donations of fruit and milk chocolate or similar foods suited to little children. Clothing, soap, gasoline—these are only a few of the urgent needs confronting those who would care for Finland's children.

In Hungary

In Hungary, also, the situation of the children is very difficult. Of the 50,000 interned Polish refugees, some 3,000 are women and children. These are dependent largely on the Save the Children Hungarian Fund. Many of the refugees were received by private famliies in Hungary because of the close ties of friendship between the Polish people and the Hungarians; but the large majority still face the problem of a place to lay their heads. Huts that would house a hundred boys each are being planned toward hopefully and funds are being sought. But meanwhile most of the children are living in deserted factories and mills, with no water or drainage facilities and no glass for the windows. These children could also stand a little fun—believe it or not. Some books and footballs and checkers would go a long way toward keeping their morale steady. It is hoped that as the centers become more fully organized, school schedules can be set up and life can take on again a more ordered pattern.

The Save the Children International Union, composed of 25 member organizations and 14 affiliated associations throughout the world, bases its work on the Declaration of Geneva which states: "By the present Declaration of the Rights of the Child, commonly known as the 'Declaration of Geneva,' men and women of all nations, recognizing that Mankind owes to the Child the best that it has to give, declare and accept it as their duty that, beyond and above all considerations of race, nationality, or creed: I. The Child must be given the means requisite for normal development, both materially and spiritually. II. The Child that is hungry must be fed; the child that is sick must be nursed; the child that is backward must be helped; the delinquent child must be reclaimed; and the orphan and the waif must be sheltered and succored. III. The Child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress. IV. The Child must be put in a position to earn a livelihood, and must be protected against every form of exploitation. V. The Child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellowmen."

Among the sponsors of this organization at home and abroad, are: Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Frank Kingdon, Dr. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope, Her Majesty Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, H. R. H. Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, Prince and Princess Charles of Sweden, The Right Honorable Jan Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa; the Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the International Red Cross Committee; Field Marshal C. G. Mannerheim of Finland, and many others internationally prominent.

During the hasty flights of Finnish refugees, many little children, unable to keep up, became separated from guardians, and dropped behind—to be rescued from scenes of ruin and clothed, sheltered, and fed by "The Save the Children International Union."

Rumanian Y.W.C.A. Helps Poles

Unselfish Work for Disheartened Polish Women Is Showing Forth Sisterhood of Woman

By Ann Cardwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Rumania

No other woman's organization has taken so large a part in the Polish relief work as has the Rumanian Y. W. C. A. It was not a very large organization nor one with funds for such work at its disposal. Yet when the need appeared the Association began immediately to render effective service. This service has been continued without a break, and will be remembered most gratefully for years to come by thousands of Poles. Moreover it will constitute a splendid and moving chapter in Y. W. C. A. history.

In brief, this is the story. When in the middle of September the Poles began to arrive daily in Bucharest by the hundreds, the Rumanian Y. W. C. A. at once volunteered to co-operate with other agencies in taking care of these homeless people. They agreed to assume responsibility for the feeding, aid in the registration—a tedious and tiring business, help in the clothes distribution, and co-operate in finding and managing lodgings.

Dinners for Three Cents

The feeding was the biggest undertaking. But it was handled well. The Y. W. C. A. dining-hall was used. Dinners costing only 15 lei, approximately 3 cents, were served daily from 12 to 3:30. Between September 25 and December 22—85,000 meals were served in this hall, an average of 600 dinners and 400 suppers a day. Now there are fewer Poles in Bucharest and the number of dinners served is about 400 and the suppers 300.

The Y. W. C. A. had been accustomed to serving only a small group—some 30 or 40 of its own members. So this feeding enterprise has indeed been an undertaking of no small proportions. The service is on the cafeteria plan, but cooks, helpers and dishwashers are necessary. These latter were recruited from among the Poles and all of them are happy to be employed. The waitresses are Rumanian women, volunteers from the Y. W. C. A. membership, from all classes of Rumanian society.

Serving is back-breaking work for women not accustomed to carrying trays, as one of the waitresses smilingly confessed. But these workers never fail to be there for their turn. Some of them have been serving faithfully, day after day, since the beginning. They have grown accustomed to the labor; have found new friends and a new zest in life. That the Poles like the meals is testified to by the long lines of men and women waiting patiently in the halls before the doors are opened and during the meal itself. For refugees who cannot themselves pay even the 15 lei, the American Commission pays.

As soon as the physical side of the relief work was organized and going well, the Y. W. C. A. turned its attention to the question of morale. The Poles had undergone a great shock. It was woman's business to see that these Polish women, away from home, without money or friends, should not become the prey of despair and depression. The first effort to organize some sort of social life took the form of an evening in the Y. W. C. A. rooms. To the amazement of the hostesses, who had expected a modest gathering of Polish women, they had not only these women but 400 men as well!

Fine! they said. The more people they could help, the better. Thereafter they planned their weekly entertainments, concerts and parties that all could enjoy, in co-operation with the Polish Y. M. C. A., making them joint affairs. There are fewer women among the refugees, and the majority in all such gatherings is always men. But for the women alone they now give a tea, each Friday afternoon, which enjoys a good attendance. This tea give the women a chance to get together socially and discuss their particular problems. It serves to bind them all together, making for friendship between Poles and Rumanians. And it offers the Polish women an opportunity to consider what they, as a similar body, can do in their own country when the time comes for them to return.

While there are members of the Rumanian Y. W. C. A. personnel who are directly responsible for carrying on the various phases of this work with the refugees, the number of regular volunteer workers here in Bucharest is 25. It is a great service they are rendering—and one which they have come to feel is a real privilege, for thereby their own horizons have been greatly widened. At the same time they know they will have the lasting gratitude of those they have served.

Help For Working Girls

As for the secretaries themselves, and their splendid president, they have risen to meet this call—though they have a gigantic task to accomplish for the betterment of their own countrywomen. With the establishment of the Straja Tarii, the Rumanian national youth movement, the Y. W. C. A., like all similar organizations in this country, was assigned its part—aid for working girls. To do this service it was given a subsidy by the government. When it took this on, it assumed an enormous task. To find leadership for such an organization—leadership that would correspond to Y. W. C. A. ideals and policies—has not been easy. Training has had to be given quickly in many instances. But the secretaries in charge have kept things well in hand. On all sides one hears only praise of their accomplishments, never criticism.

It is a work that does indeed take in all of life—provide for and think of every phase of the girl's life. Often it is necessary to stress, at first, the simpler and more elemental facts of cultural and Christian existence; health, home, recreation, work, education, social life, morals, everything required to make the girl or young woman into the ideal set by the Association. This work has been expanded quickly; and it now touches many thousands of working girls.

The assignment to work with employed girls does not mean that the Y. W. C. A. has ceased to work with students, with schoolgirls or with adults. All that still goes on but it is of necessity more restricted now. However, it is from that department that the present devoted leaders and many volunteers have come and are coming. It is this group, long existing and experienced, that is pioneering, making decisions, and assuming responsibility. Here is a group of Rumanian women that is helping to make worthy history!

'Community Dinners'

A Homemaking Adventure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The clothesline played an important part in it. In breaking down the reserve, finally. And commonplace as a clothesline may seem to be, it was nevertheless the actuating cause of my becoming acquainted with my apartment neighbor. It is difficult to be distant and formal, you know, when you have your mouth full of clothespins, and you are trying to hang up a candlewick spread without smooching it on the clothesposts, and along comes an efficient pair of hands that lifts the snowy spread over the line and solves your problem. You'd be more than a little grateful, and you'd be quite sure to say so, and my neighbor did say so, and more than that, she said that marriage might be new to me, but laundry work surely wasn't. We both laughed and that was the commencement of one of our nicest experiences in homemaking.

* * *

It hadn't been easy for my new husband, or for me either, to leave the small town in Maine where we'd always lived to take up residence in Massachusetts, and of all places, or so we thought, in an apartment. We had heard all about city apartment dwellers who didn't know, even by sight, the couple living over them. We had heard how nobody ever spoke to anyone else; how people in cities just went on living year after year never knowing a single solitary individual. It was a grim picture that our Maine-iac friends painted for us—no neighborhood socials, no corn roasts, no Grange nights, in fact, no social life at all.

No, it hadn't been easy to leave, but here we were, and we had each other, and we were determined that together we could and would lead a happy, normal life, which, to our way of thinking, should include church and charity, friends and fun.

* * *

Making the acquaintance of the lady-with-the-candlewick-spread was like prying the first olive out of the olive bottle. The rest needed no prying. Mrs. Candlewick-Spread and I found ourselves hanging up our things at about the same time each morning, and soon we were chatting and laughing like old friends. A few mornings later, the lady up over me appeared at the clothesline with a few tea towels, and a pocket full of clothespins. After receiving a hearty good morning from both of us, she admitted, not without hesitation, that she could have waited till we were finished to put her washing out, but we looked as if we were having such a good time, and . . . well, she was feeling especially alone that morning. We decided that she should be a charter member of the clothesline clan, too.

Out of the clothesline clan, which extended its membership one by one to include all six homemakers at number 72, grew the idea of holding "Community Dinners." Indeed, when all six of us, together with our husbands, congregated in the living room of one tiny apartment, it did seem like a community affair. "Community Dinners," because each family supplied some part of the meal, and all hands pitched in and helped.

The fun really started in the afternoon, collecting the necessary china, glassware, and linen from the several homemakers (occupants of two-room apartments seldom have a complete dinner service for twelve); helping the hostess-of-the-evening move back her chairs and sofa to make room for the extension table; finally, arranging the place cards and setting the table in all the borrowed finery.

There have been many dinner parties since, larger, more elaborate gatherings, but never have we attended happier, more delightful get-togethers than our apartment dinners. The food was simple but delicious; we hit upon a menu that was pleasant to the palate—and the purse! It included home-baked ham, Boston baked beans (done the Maine way), and the tastiest combination egg-potato-vegetable salad, served in an enormous chopping bowl. And all the adjectives in the movie previews,—superabundant, colossal, breathtaking—superlative as they are, still fall far short of describing the excellency of the lemon meringue pie with which we topped off our meal. The lady on the third floor always brought a pan of raised oatmeal rolls, piping hot out of her oven, and more than once I've seen the husbands finish off the meal with an extra roll after the pie.

And the husbands finished off the after-dinner work, too, in short order, for they were the dish-washers, driers, and clearer-uppers. We wives would slip home across the hall or up the stairs to leave our aprons and run a comb through our very tight marcels. When we returned, the living room was back to rights, and we were ready for a social evening.

* * *

One decade, and half of still another, have passed since we partook of community dinners. All 12 have moved from the block; we are widely scattered, with one couple living out on the Pacific Coast, and still others in Ohio and Wisconsin. But when Christmas time rolls around, we exchange greetings, long newsy Christmas letters, which carry us, in thought, back to number 72. And once again, in spirit, we sit down together to a "Community Dinner."

D. C. D.

'My Heart's Estate'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a place where rivers meet,
And waving rushes grow;
Where redwinged blackbirds build their nests,
And gaily come and go.

There is a house all green and white,
A flagged walk of rock
Laid in a grassy mold, which leads
One past a sun-drenched dock.

There is a row of hollyhocks,
A color fantasy;
Whose rosy depths inviting, call
To honey-laden bee.

A casement window open flung—
In gay adventuring—
Where one can view the trav'ling world
A-float, a-wheel, a-wing.

There is a hearth, a witch's broom,
A mantel's oaken beam:
A copper kettle on a crane,
A fire's welcoming gleam.

There is a sampler on the wall,
Faded and out-of-date;
But there in ancient script I read—
"This is my heart's estate."

Olive Carleton-Munroe

English Business Women See New Doors Opening

Definite Increase Noted in Demand for Women to Fill Administrative Posts in Civil Service

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

After seven months of war—crowded with every kind of difficulty and disappointment—there appear to be slight signs of recovery from that depression which, in the early days of hostilities, threw the upper strata of women workers in Great Britain into a state of unemployment, dislocation, and general confusion.

During October and November, many informal conferences and discussions took place between business and professional women. In December, with thousands unemployed and thousands on the brink of unemployment, with salaries reduced and almost complete uncertainty ahead, a small group of professional women called upon the women Members of Parliament and put the general circumstances of the case before them. The women Members undertook to introduce a small deputation to the Minister of Labor. The Minister of Labor listened with sympathetic attention but explained that the fault did not lie with the Government. Culprits, he said, must be looked for in the ranks of private employers. And there the matter dropped.

Carried It Further

The women Members were not satisfied. They had been a good deal in touch with leaders of various women's organizations, meeting them regularly at the private house of one of their number. Stirred by the way matters were going, they decided to drop party politics and proceed to the Treasury, there to state the case once more and see whether some remedy could not be put in hand.

The women Members, backed by an influential body of representative women, put three points to the Treasury. In the first place, they asked that the Government should declare all posts under its control open alike to men and women.

In the second place, they suggested that search be made to discover trained, or partly trained, women who could, as the manufacture of munitions expanded, smooth the process of absorbing women workers into it, and also lend their skilled help in deciding what general work should go along with munition-making, and how it should be organized.

In the third place, they begged for a recognition of the fact that, in the ranks of trained British women, some of the most valuable are those between the ages of 40 and 60. These possess special qualifications for performing tasks most needed by a country in time of war.

There, officially, the matter rests, with the Treasury "considering" a proper reply. Unofficially, matters are moving. Owing, it is supposed, to the action of the women Members, during the past few weeks there has been a definitely increased demand for women to fill junior administrative posts in the civil service.

Moreover, it is becoming evident that there is going to be a big increase in the social services of the country and that women must take part in it.

Nothing is very tangible as yet. The fact remains, however, that social work is becoming desperately necessary among evacuated children. Also it is being loudly demanded both by the youth movement and by every locality where troops are stationed. Already the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Council of Girls' Clubs, and other bodies, are compiling registers of women qualified to undertake work among young people and soldiers. There are also plans to launch training courses for promising recruits, as soon as funds are forthcoming to finance them.

Fewer on Emergency Register

A further sign of betterment is offered by the fact that the emergency register of the Women's Employment Federation, which, at its heaviest, carried the names of between 6,000 and 7,000 unemployed business and professional women, has now become lighter by about 1,000 names.

The Federation's register does not cover the whole field; nevertheless, it may be taken as giving a fair indication of the way matters are tending. From this particular register 800 women have withdrawn their names recently as having returned to pre-war work at reduced salaries. It is known, moreover, that something like one-third of the names which remain are those of women — many of them young university graduates—who are content to wait for work of real national importance.

The register, in these days, is regarded less as a register of distress than as a register of impatience. It is a list of women who wait and knit, knowing that they belong to a reserve of skill and usefulness not yet drawn upon for national needs, but ready for action the moment the call comes.

Buffet Supper Menu

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Place lettuce cups on a large platter. Fill with tuna fish salad. Surround cups with deviled eggs. Serve toasted saratoga wafers, hot tomato soup in cups, salted nuts and candies. The wafers can be buttered and sprinkled with paprika in the morning and toasted in the oven while the soup is heating.

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TASTY TREAT!

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HAM AND CHEESE PUFFS
2 cups mashed potato
1½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon mustard
Dash of pepper
1 egg, beaten
1½ cups cooked ham, finely diced
¼ pound cheese, cut in ¾ inch cubes
1 cup cereal flakes (corn flakes, etc.)
Combine potato, salt, mustard, pepper and egg and whip until very light. Add ham. Shape potato mixture around cheese cubes. Roll each ball in crushed cereal flakes. Fry in deep hot Spry (375° F.) 5 minutes or until brown. (See what a crispy, delicate crust you get with purer Spry! And no unpleasant smell or smoke frying.) Drain on absorbent paper. Makes 12 puffs.

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The Home Forum

Every Tuesday and Friday

WE WENT all last summer, off and on, to Mrs. Barrows's for buttermilk; but this season it has been a regular bi-weekly affair, Tuesday and Friday. The grocery boy who delivers on our New England hill told us that, "Mrs. Barrows's place is the best for buttermilk. She's neat," he added.

The first time I entered Mrs. Barrows's kitchen to explain my desire, she said: "Yes, yes, you can have it. Some folks think it's good. What I don't sell I just give to the pigs." And, while there wasn't the faintest trace of either amusement or disgust on her face, I felt Mrs. Barrows was thinking that only summer people and pigs would drink the stuff.

* * *

I say that I entered Mrs. Barrows's kitchen; but in reality I entered the main one—the one where the coal range and sink are. Two follow, but they seem less important. I have never been entertained in either of them. The kitchen always smells of sarsaparilla. I have asked various friends and relatives who have accompanied me to explain. Those who have spent all their days in the city say that it must be "the country." The others merely say, in effect, that they never smelled anything like it. This is unsatisfactory.

Mrs. Barrows has never asked me to sit down. We scarcely have gone that far in two summers; but we do chat, as she pours the milk from her quart bottles into my mason jars. Our topics are: the weather, the housework, Mike the terrier. We comment rather than discuss. The day is not "too hot"; blackberries have "gone by"; yesterday was cool for summer. The boarder had a friend visiting him over Sunday. So, because of extra baking, the cleaning got behind. Mike certainly knows me.

* * *

One can find out almost nothing directly. The Barrows apparently have a few chickens, several cows, some woodland, a small vegetable garden, and little cash. Mr. Barrows was born in the unpainted barn-attached house, away from which he has been, he told me, only three nights. Mrs. Barrows has never mentioned any trips, made during her forty years of married life or before. I have seen Mr. Barrows perhaps half a dozen times when Mrs. Barrows is not at home. "She's gone out this afternoon," he will explain as he officiates at the transfer of the buttermilk, which he does in a much less hurried manner than his wife—as though it were a rite, rather than a duty. The fact that either Mr. Barrows or his wife is always waiting for me has troubled me quite a bit. "Please don't stay in," I have urged Mrs. Barrows. "Just leave the milk by the door." But I have never succeeded in getting more than: "All right, but I guess we'll be here. If you can't come Tuesday, I'll put it on the 'frigerator till Wednesday."

The Barrows have no children. With the usual lack of originality of the curious, I inquired. The answer was: "No." Now, why have I heard Mrs. Barrows call: "Father," and the reply: "Coming, mother"!

* * *

I am perfectly sure that Mrs. Barrows's kitchen table is cherry wood, and that Mrs. Barrows knows it is far too good to be used as a work table. I ventured one morning to pick up the pretty blue oilcloth cover. "Wasn't this nice table in the dining-room last summer?" I asked. (I had seen in the dining-room a round oak table which certainly was not in evidence last season.) "Yes," said Mrs. Barrows, as she handed me my buttermilk.

Indeed, there are these differences between the Barrows and their neighbors; the Barrows eat in the dining-room, not in the kitchen; their parlor shades are never drawn; their plants are in pots, not old cans.

* * *

But, above all, I have been impressed with the orderliness of Mrs. Barrows's existence. I have never seen anything like it in life except at the Martins'. (I came across it in early fiction, in a Bear Story. Mother Bear so managed the household that every moment was accounted for.) The Martins lived behind us when I was a child. They not only washed, rain or shine, on Monday, ironed Tuesday, cleaned Friday, and so on; but they ate according to schedule. Wednesday was spinach night, and the only variation was the way in which the spinach was served; sometimes it was garnished with egg, sometimes not. Now our family was laundered and cleaned thoroughly, and given the usual variety of food, but all with just enough irregularity to make everything a bit of a surprise.

If I go to Mrs. Barrows's on Tuesday morning, she is making applesauce or a pudding for dinner, while brown bread steams. If I go in the early afternoon, she is ironing. Friday morning she is cleaning the front rooms; if it is after dinner, she is likely finishing upstairs. Saturday morning a berry pie, an apple pie, and a spice cake cool; and only by appearance do I know that the kitchen has been scrubbed beneath the pattern of the linoleum. I have never arrived early enough to witness the process!

* * *

This week, as I drove along the two rough miles which lead from the state road to the Barrows's and three near-by farms, I was thinking that quiet contentment is perhaps always a concomitant of unbroken schedule. The season is coming to a close and, when the end is in sight, one is inclined to ruminate. As I opened the screen door, Mrs. Barrows stopped peeling potatoes. Her face, as always, looked as though she had just left the stove; her white hair waved in its usual perfection about her round, red face. The glasses, which were purchased some years ago, were too crooked for comfort. Yet the local weekly *Herald*, the only reading material I have ever seen at the Barrows's, was open by the potato kettle.

Mrs. Barrows took the milk from the ice box. "I s'pose you'll be leaving soon," she said, as she put down the top. And somehow I hated to tell her that this was my last visit. "I hope you have a good winter, Mrs. Barrows," I called as I went out. "I hope you do, too," was the reply. I had gone as far as the mill-stone, which is the bottom step, when Mrs. Barrows asked: "What day do you go?" "Friday," I answered. She pressed her face hard against the screen. "Friday, I churn," she said.

M. D. W.

"Now Came Still Evening On"

(John Milton, in "Paradise Lost")

Black trees are etched on a gray mist from
the white grass rising;
Round the lane's end, downward the brown
mare its way is wending,
While the old man, whip waving, was weariness disguising.
The pale pink sun shines wanly as its day's
toil is ending.

The lake lies asleep, oily and smooth, breathing white vapor,
Round its edges the sedges in their clusters
are spearing
The mist. The ducks are asleep on one leg,
or like paper
Silhouettes are afloat. Her heart the swan's
head is nearing.

Some distance away a church bell is tunefully ringing,
While the brown mare's hard hooves to the
tones are syncopating;
Children's voices the hymn of the evening
are singing;
While night with deeper notes her hour is
anticipating.

REUBEN POGSON

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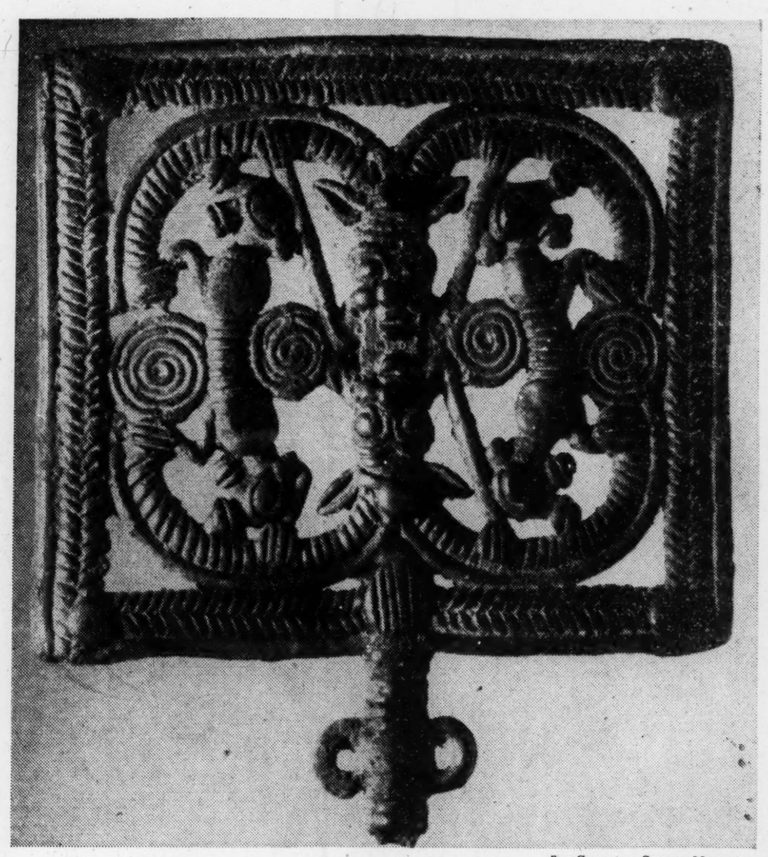

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A LURISTAN BRONZE SPIKE-HEAD, IN THE LOUVRE, PARIS

An Engaging Rascal

EQUIPPED NOW FOR CALLERS, we had one immediately. A canine head was thrust through a cabin window and a medium-sized white dog looked us over. A black spot above one eye gave him a jovial leer as he asked, "How about it?"

Our laughter brought him pell-mell into the cabin where he went immediately to the galley dresser in a barefaced demand for a handout. He didn't definitely say that for months he had vainly tried to find work, but his pitiful look implied such a story.

"Perhaps he's lost," the bo'sun suggested hopefully.

Although he accepted the last of the San Juan lamb with considerable tail wagging, he didn't eat like a famished dog. I was suspecting that he was not a worthy object of charity when we heard the exhaust of an approaching boat. Our caller pricked up his ears, finished his lamb with a sudden air of haste, stopped for a brief wag of thanks on the companionway steps, and departed. Most evidently he had an appointment.

When we reached the float he was already absorbed in the latest arrival. Before the lines were made fast he had disappeared in the wheelhouse.

"Of course he was in a hurry," Robert said. "He heard his master's boat."

This credit for canine devotion was immediately ruined by our white dog appearing with a large bone. He cut us dead as he sauntered off to shore. A man looked out of the wheelhouse and laughed.

"That's the float bum," he said. "Been working boats for years."

Bobs renewed her suggestion of adoption though she gave up the idea when we learned that boats had attempted to give him a home and had pulled out with him aboard. He had always got back to the float to continue the art of panhandling and now everybody accepted him for what he was—the most engaging canine rascal who ever worked his personality to earn a living. Cooks saved bones and tidbits for him, and his attentions were considered a tribute to the craft.

"You can't tell me that dog don't know which boats feed the best," the captain of the new arrival said. "If he didn't come aboard us, the crew would begin to growl about the chow."—From "Three's a Crew," by KATHRENE PINKERTON. (New York: Carrick & Evans.)

IN LURISTAN, WHICH lies among the mountains of western Persia, there have been recently discovered certain articles of bronze which were probably made by ancient nomadic tribes.

The art of metallurgy developed in ancient Persia about 6,000 years ago. The Luristan bronzes show the refinements of a long tradition in ornamental metal, and they resemble the animal sculptures of the early Assyrians and the Scythian nomads of southern Russia. That animal style was introduced into Europe by the barbaric hordes, and it was assimilated by the carvers of the Romanesque churches.

The animals were represented in partly realistic, partly fantastic manner. The stylized shapes are full of vigor and vitality, and they probably embodied an idea of protective symbolism. The nomads had a peculiar gift for making things seem both realistic and decorative.

This spike-head is said to have been made sometime between 1000-500 B. C. The design of the plaque is so composed that it may be viewed upside down. Monsters may be discerned arranged in opposition with, no doubt, some symbolic meaning.

D. A.

Florence Holds the Vividness of the Past

AS WE LOOK down upon Florence from San Miniato we shall be drawn to think of the high aspirations of those who first planned to build that mighty dome, and who directed their cathedral to be designed "*so as to be worthy of a heart expanded to much greatness*"; to think of the conceptions of him who, while he was the father of all painting, could also be so great in architecture as to design that beautiful bell tower by its side . . .

The city is what those who once lived in it have made it. And as we look at the memorials of themselves which they have left behind them (and which still belong to their descendants) we must not omit all thought of the race which made these men what they were. For this is Etruria, a country which has always, from the earliest times, led the way in Italy, and from whence in the Middle Ages there came forth (as leaders of the movement which we call the Renaissance) a great succession of men of whom it has been said, "The dazzling light of their genius shines on through the centuries to show to future generations what man can be and do." So that these memorials of Florence's past are no dead records of a bygone time, but afford the strongest inspiration to us of the present day. . . .

But there is yet another attraction which Florence possesses for the modern world. And that is the vividness with which the past is there made to live before us; the way in which the twentieth century is enabled to look at the fifteenth even with the outward eye, and as if four swiftly-flowing centuries that have intervened were rolled back. . . . And while other cities have preserved little round which interest connected with men eminent in History, Literature, or Art who passed their lives there can gather, Florence, which had held a leadership in Art and Letters equalled by no other city except Athens, teems with memorials of those who gave her that leadership. The dome of the cathedral brings to our minds Brunelleschi, its nave re-echoes with the thundering eloquence of Savonarola, its beautiful campanile recalls to us Giotto; the Loggia de' Lanzi reminds us of Orcagna, the Baptistery bears record of Ghiberti, the Torre del Gallo still keeps alive the memory of "the starry Galileo." We see the house where Dante lived; we pass the shops where Giotto, Botticelli, and Andrea del Sarto worked; we follow the same streets by which Verrocchio, Ghirlandajo and Michelangelo went to their daily tasks; we stand before the church doorways made beautiful by the art of Luca della Robbia; we listen to Donatello's voice as we gaze at the statues surrounding Or San Michele; we pace the corridors and cloisters of San Marco accompanied by the spirits of Fra Angelico and Savonarola. And in many an old fresco, the faces, dress, and manner of life of the men and women of the Renaissance are brought before us with startling vividness. —From "The Medici," by COLONEL G. F. YOUNG. (New York: Dutton.)

Ancient Channel of the Hudson River

THE RIVER RUNS past the narrow island called Manhattan into New York Bay, thence between Staten Island on the west and Long Island on the east to the Atlantic. But the end of its channel is not yet. Cut into the floor of the ocean, it extends far out to the southeast. A generally accepted theory is that at some date before the existence of man the water level of the Atlantic dropped ten to fifteen thousand feet. When the last of the four great ice sheets was on the land, a mighty river gushed from the end of the glacier that had covered the Hudson valley and roared downward, cutting deep into the soft sediment of the former ocean floor, to a new shore line 150 miles farther out than the old one. For thousands of years the great stream ran, constantly lowering its level and digging one of the deepest canyons the world has ever known. . . . After the river had created it, the salt sea returned and buried the canyon thousands of feet below the tossing waves. . . .

In that canyon, where once apparently the Hudson ran in sunlight and shadow between walls almost inconceivably high, there is now only the twilight of the great sea depths. . . .

Near the edge of the continental shelf—the elevation a hundred miles wide above the ocean floor, which geologists believe was once dry land—the Hudson channel makes one last plunge downward. The grade is so steep that the 1200-foot drop has been called the "undersea falls." Actually, in the days when the river dashed through the gorge there must have been furious rapids here. At the seaward limit of the most recent surveys 135 miles southeast of Ambrose Lightship, the bottom of the canyon is 7,500 feet below the water's surface and 1,500 feet below the ocean's floor. Somewhere beyond that point the Hudson channel finally ends in the immensity of the Atlantic.—From "The Hudson," by CARL CARMER. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Doing Our Part

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THIS PRESENT WORLD situation millions of people are asking, "How can we do our part to stop this terrible calamity, and not become involved in the material warfare with its accompanying horror?" The one sure way is to turn to God, Truth, and to seek in the Holy Scriptures the answer to all questions pertaining to human problems.

In the sixth and seventh chapters of Judges it is recorded that the Israelites were oppressed by the Midianites, who far outnumbered them. In their great need they turned to God, who had delivered them many times before out of extreme difficulties. They turned to the only power, to the Almighty, for their help; and He did not fail them.

The story relates how Gideon was appointed of God to deliver the Israelites. He at first looked at the problem from a material standpoint and said (Judges 6:15), "Oh my Lord, wherewith shall I save Israel?" He listened, however, intently to the divine voice, and was directed to find a means through which to overcome and utterly dispose of the enemy. With only a small number of men, bearing trumpets and pitchers which contained lamps, he approached the camp of the enemy. At his command they "blew the trumpets, and brake the pitchers, and held the lamps" (7:20). Gideon and his little band proclaimed the power and presence of God, and thus gained a complete victory. So may men today turn to God in times of trouble.

Christ Jesus was the greatest Teacher the world has known. He taught and demonstrated how to solve human problems through complete reliance on God. Referring to troublesome times which should come, he instructed his followers (Luke 21:28), "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh"; as if to say, Do not be afraid, when you see the seeming forces of mortal mind, but look to spiritual power, listen to the voice of God. God always has delivered His faithful children from belief in evil, and He will continue so to do. Jesus concluded this lesson with the admonition (Luke 21:36), "Watch ye therefore, and pray always." All may proclaim the power of God, good, reject false theories based on materiality, and let the light of spiritual understanding govern their thoughts and deeds. Each one of us may take his stand for such spiritual activity, through which belief in evil as having power will be annihilated.

In our time, Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, reveals the nature and power of God. Under the marginal heading "Liberty's crusade," in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 226), she makes it clear that the freedom of "the human mind" is won "not through human warfare, not with bayonet and blood, but through Christ's divine Science." This is the divine way in which everyone may join in the warfare against the seeming power of evil. It is the way which Christ Jesus pointed out to mankind, and which made him the Wayshower. And today Christian Science is teaching and demonstrating that reliance on God, divine Principle, may be proved as effective as in Jesus' time.

Christian Science is solving the discords in human experience by disclaiming any power in evil and proclaiming God—Life, Truth, and Love—as the only power and presence. Through this teaching its adherents are learning to entertain thoughts of liberty, helpfulness, justice, love, and the like, instead of their inharmonious opposites. They value spiritual understanding and wisdom above material might and human will. In fact, turning to God, they find harmonious solutions to their problems.

A student of Christian Science met someone who began to tell him of unhappy circumstances in his employment, and who said that he was resentful, and fearful that he might have to resign. The student advised him to change his thoughts from a sense of indignation to that of appreciation. His friend followed this advice, and also the recommendation to reject, as worthless, all false suggestions and evil thoughts. Within a short time complete harmony was restored, with blessings for all concerned. Even as problems in our social relationships are solved in this way, so may the more difficult matters, so obvious in the world today, be solved by the same spiritual method. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 461), "We admit the whole, because a part is proved and that part illustrates and proves the entire Principle."

The present world conflict is the enemy of all mankind. Therefore everyone, everywhere, may share in this effective turning to God, and in obeying His voice. When the futility of attempting to gain something through a destructive method is more generally understood, then "the supremacy and reality of good, the nothingness and unreality of evil" (*ibid.*, p. 205), will become more clearly apparent to all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Adempiendo la Nostra Parte

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IN QUESTA SITUAZIONE MONDIALE presente milioni di persone domandano, "Come possiamo adempiere la nostra parte per porre termine a questa calamità terribile, e non essere coinvolti nella guerra materiale col suo orrore concomitante?" Il solo metodo sicuro è di rivolgersi a Dio, Verità, e di cercare nella Sacra Scrittura la risposta a tutte le domande riguardanti i problemi umani.

Nel sesto e settimo capitoli del libro dei Giudici si riporta che gl'Israeliti venivano oppressi dai Madianiti, che li sorpassavano di molto in numero. Nel loro grande bisogno si rivolsero a Dio, che li aveva liberati da estreme difficoltà molte volte prima di allora. Si rivolsero all'unica potenza, l'Onnipotente, per il loro aiuto; ed Egli non gli abbandonò.

La storia racconta come Gedeone fu incaricato da Dio di liberare gl'Israeliti. Egli dapprima considerò il problema da un punto di vista materiale e disse (Giudici 6:15): "Ah, signor mio, con che salverò io Israele?" Egli ascoltò tuttavia attentamente la voce divina, e fu diretto a trovare mezzi coi quali conquistare ed eliminare completamente il nemico. Con soltanto un piccolo numero di uomini, che portavano trombe e brocche che contenevano fiaccole, egli s'avvicinò all'accampamento del nemico. Al suo comando essi "dettero nelle trombe, spezzaron le brocche; con la sinistra presero le fiaccole" (7:20). Gedeone e la sua piccola banda proclamarono la potenza e la presenza di Dio, e guadagnarono così una vittoria completa. Possano così gli uomini oggi rivolgersi a Dio in tempi di turbamento.

Cristo Gesù fu il più grande Maestro che il mondo ha mai conosciuto. Egli insegnò e dimostrò a risolvere i problemi umani per mezzo di completa fiducia in Dio. Alludendo ai tempi turbati che sarebbero venuti, egli diede istruzioni ai suoi seguaci (Luca 21:28): "Ma quando queste cose cominceranno ad avvenire, rialzatevi, levate il capo, perchè la vostra redenzione è vicina"; come per dire: Non temiate quando vedete le forze apparenti della mente mortale, ma guardate al potere spirituale, ascoltate la voce di Dio. Dio ha sempre liberato i Suoi fedeli figlioli dalla credenza nel male, ed Egli continuerà a farlo.

Gesù concluse questa lezione coll'ammonimento (Luca 21:36): "Vegliate dunque, pregando in ogni tempo". Tutti possono proclamare la potenza di Dio, il bene, rigettare le false teorie basate sulla materialità, e lasciare che la luce della comprensione spirituale guidi i loro pensieri e le loro azioni. Ognuno di noi può prender posizione per tale attività spirituale, per mezzo della quale la credenza nel male, come se avesse potenza, verrà annientata.

Nel nostro tempo, la Scienza Cristiana, scoperta e fondata da Mary Baker Eddy, rivela la natura e potenza di Dio. Sotto il titolo marginale "La crociata della Libertà", nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 226), essa mostra chiaramente che la libertà "della mente umana" viene conquistata "non per mezzo di guerra umana, non con baionetta e sangue, ma per mezzo della divina Scienza del Cristo". Questa è la via divina per la quale ciascuno può partecipare nella guerra contro l'apparente potenza del male. È la via che Cristo Gesù indicò all'umanità, e che lo rese la Guida. Ed oggi la Scienza Cristiana insegna e dimostra che la fiducia in Dio, divino Principio, può essere dimostrata altrettanto efficace come nel tempo di Gesù.

La Scienza Cristiana risolve le discordie nell'esperienza umana col negare qualsiasi potenza nel male e col proclamare Iddio—Vita, Verità ed Amore—come la sola potenza e presenza. Per mezzo di questo insegnamento i suoi aderenti imparano ad albergare pensieri di libertà, soccorso, giustizia, amore, e simili, invece dei loro discordanti opposti. Essi stimano la comprensione e la saggezza spirituali più che il potere materiale e l'umana volontà. Di fatto, rivolgendosi a Dio essi trovano le soluzioni armoniose ai loro problemi.

Uno studente della Scienza Cristiana incontrò qualcuno che cominciò a dirgli di circostanze sgradevoli nel suo impiego, e che disse di risentirsene e di aver paura che si sarebbe dovuto dimettere. Lo studente lo consigliò di cambiare i suoi pensieri da un senso di indignazione per quello di apprezzamento. Il suo amico seguì questo consiglio, ed anche la raccomandazione di rifiutare, come prive di valore, tutte le false suggestioni ed i pensieri cattivi. Entro breve spazio di tempo l'armonia completa fu ristabilita, con benedizioni per tutti gl'interessati. Appunto come i problemi nelle nostre relazioni sociali vengono risolti in questo modo, così le quistioni più difficili, tanto evidenti nel mondo d'oggi, possono esser risolte collo stesso metodo spirituale. Mrs. Eddy scrive (*ibid.*, pag. 461): "Noi ammettiamo il totale, perchè una parte è dimostrata e quella parte dilucida e dimostra l'intero Principio".

Il presente conflitto mondiale è il nemico di tutta l'umanità. Perciò ognuno, dovunque, può partecipare in questo efficace rivolgersi a Dio e nell'obbedire la Sua voce. Quando la futilità del cercare di guadagnare qualche cosa per mezzo di un metodo distruttivo viene compresa più generalmente, allora "la supremazia e la realtà del bene, la nullità e l'irrealtà del male" (*ibid.*, pag. 205) diverranno più chiaramente visibili a tutta l'umanità.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1940

Robot to Clear Seas of Mines Held Possible

Salem inventor of North Sea mines in 1918 outlines craft to cut way through mine fields.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., April 12—A device which he believes would enable the Allied fleet to steam through German-mined areas to the help of Norway was described here today by Ralph C. Browne, the man who is credited with a basic invention that made possible the antenna mine used in the famous North Sea mine barrage of two decades ago.

In his elaborately equipped laboratory in the rear of his Federal Street home here, Mr. Browne today sketched plans for a "pilot boat," electrically driven, steered from a parent vessel and equipped with paravanes for clearing a swath 200 feet wide through the densest mine fields.

Mr. Browne is considering bringing his latest idea to the attention of his old friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who as Assistant Secretary of the Navy back in 1917, facilitated the manufacture and placing of 60,000 of Mr. Browne's mines in the World War's most dramatic mine-laying effort, an effort generally credited with minimizing the submarine menace.

Essence of Simplicity

The pilot boat, as Mr. Browne conceives it, would be the essence of simplicity. It would be torpedo-shaped, made of heavy gauge metal, powered with a 300 horsepower electric motor, energized from the parent ship. It would be unoccupied, but steered by electrical controls from the bridge of the convoyed vessel, which would follow at not more than one-eighth mile.

Paravanes, riding out from the pilot boat a hundred feet on each side, would saw through antenna wires, or the steel chains or cables of the fixed mines. The pilot ship would be constructed extra sturdily with no delicate mechanism, so likelihood of damage would be, he believes, negligible.

Naval experts, commenting on Mr. Browne's proposal, confirmed the effectiveness of the paravane. But, they pointed out, it is so effective when attached to the ships themselves that the use of a pilot boat would not be necessary except in very unusual circumstances. The use of pilot boats under combat conditions was extremely difficult, they declared. They also pointed out that other methods would be needed to deal with the magnetic mine, now used by the Germans in shallow water.

Mr. Browne has no fondness for war. An inventor and natural scientist, he is known for his work with X-rays and the development of the pyricon detector for radio.

He was conducting radio experiments in 1916 when news came of the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Like most Americans, Mr. Browne was shocked. He reasoned that men of good will should not be without protection against unseen, undersea killers.

Reading the News

He was sitting in his laboratory one evening reading the war news. There was word of a search for ways to mine the North Sea from Moray Firth in the Northeast of Scotland to the Southern tip of Norway, a distance of about 250 miles. To mine the surface might have been possible, but submarines, of course, could slip down 200 or 300 feet and go under such mines.

Suddenly, the answer came to Mr. Browne. Why not, he asked himself, consider the sea as having the components of a saline battery. Let the steel hull of a submarine be one metal and attach another metal, say, copper, to the exterior of the mine.

Moreover, extend the useful area of the mine by having copper wires run out from it like antennas. The moment the steel contacted the copper wire a circuit would be completed and the mine exploded.

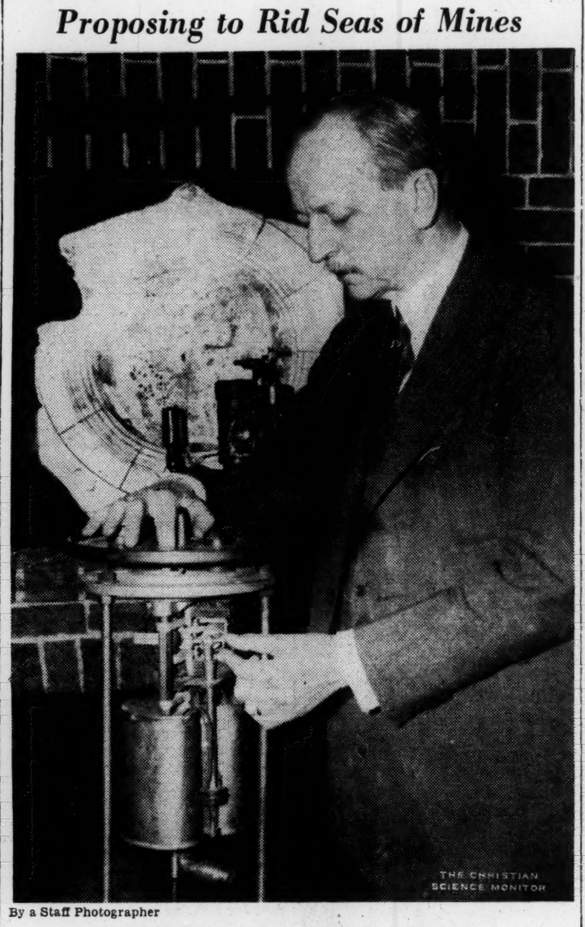
When the United States entered the war, Mr. Browne went to Washington and won the ear of young Assistant Naval Secretary Roosevelt who received the idea with enthusiasm, and arranged for Admiral Ralph Earle to push production.

Started Making Them

They started making them in Cambridge and Mr. Browne tells you with much pride that England, after four years of war, had been able to get its production of mines only up to 1,000 a month. Within 90 days, Mr. Browne states, the United States was turning his antenna mine out at the rate of 1,500 a day!

Then the American Navy blandly offered to mine the North Sea for the British. There was considerable skepticism on the other side at this Yankee effrontery, but on May 12, 1918, Admiral Belknap moved out of Hampton Roads, Va., with the American mine-laying fleet. Soon American bluejackets were dumping the Browne mines off specially prepared tracks and in jig time the North Sea was tight against U-boats. Commander Ellsberg has called this "America's most effective contribution to the war."

Proposing to Rid Seas of Mines



By a Staff Photographer

Ralph C. Browne of Salem, Mass.

With inner mechanism of his antenna mine, 60,000 of which were used to block the North Sea in 1918

'By All Means Help Norway,' Is Mlle. Curie's Plea to France

France should "by all means" help Norway in her hour of need, Mlle. Eve Curie, daughter of Mme. Marie Curie, discoverer of polonium and radium, said in an interview on her arrival in Boston from New York this afternoon.

Mlle. Curie is in Boston to give a free public lecture at Harvard tonight on "French Women in the War." This will be held in the New Lecture Hall at eight o'clock, and is under the auspices of the Department of Romance Languages.

Smartly attired in a navy suit, crisp with frilly white blouse and bright touches of red, and small navy straw with red patent trim—thus bringing out the blue, white, and red of her native tricolor—Mlle. Curie stepped off the train at Back Bay Station looking as fresh as though she had just come from the beauty parlor.

She greeted reporters afterwards at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in the manner of a gracious hostess. Her first thought was for the comfort of her guests. She appeared entirely unconscious of herself.

"I like meeting people," she said, with a happy smile. "I think that's why I so enjoy lecturing. I am quite in love with this beautiful America of yours."

Mlle. Curie modestly put aside the mantle of a title of "director" of women's war activities in France.

"I am but co-ordinating our women's activities," she said, between seeing to her baggage and greeting her host, Huntington Thom, secretary of Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, who was there to meet her.

"You see," she said, "it is not that in France we are using our women's activities to enlist women. The regular Red Cross work, knitting and so on, we have, of course. But the important thing for us to do is to mobilze people for our industries, to keep them going as in peacetime—as much as possible.

"As you probably realize, we have in France, 5,000,000 men mobilized. Our trades, our professions, must nevertheless go on. It is to keep France going that we have organized, we women. I am co-ordinating these activities of women all over France in order that the country may not again be upset. It is individual initiative rather than requistioning that we want to encourage."

Mlle. Curie is on the concluding swing of her lecture tour in the United States, which includes as a last stop, Cleveland, Ohio. Mlle. Curie plans to take the Clipper Wednesday for Lisbon, Portugal, whence she will return to France.

Temperance Education Urged

Miss Amy M. Fackt, National Seminarian for New England States, today told delegates to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union regional conference at the First Baptist Church, that education on the effects of the drinking habit must be put into our schools.

Miss Fackt, who is visiting Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island in an attempt to push such a program for the schools, said that in 1775 it was a crime to get intoxicated. In 1940, she declared, conditions have changed for the worse.

In round table discussion Mrs. Lila D. Warren, President of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union said that the United States in one year spent $880,000,000 more for liquor than it did on education. She also pointed out that the cost of Federal agents to enforce the regulation of liquor in the United States today is nearly twice as much as was required during prohibition.

The two-day conference will end today with Emma Fall Schofield, Associate Justice of the First District Court of Eastern Middlesex County, addressing the delegates on "Piloting Modern Youth."

Danish Freighter Puts Into Portland

PORTLAND, Maine, April 12 (AP)—The Danish freighter Jutta, seeking haven in view of war conditions in Denmark, came into Portland harbor today.

Coast guard officers of the cutter Algonquin boarded the 1,549-ton Jutta as soon as she anchored. The vessel is one of a fleet of 35 owned by J. Lauritzen of Copenhagen.

The Jutta was bound from Norway to Canada when the German invasion of Denmark caused its owners to order it into Portland. The vessel carried no cargo.

Yes, Census Taker Will Be Around

If the census taker hasn't rung your doorbell yet don't let it bother you. You probably haven't been overlooked.

This is what the Boston office of the 1940 census is telling inquirers, who in increasing numbers are calling to find out why they have not been enumerated.

It is said there is ample time within the deadlines set for all persons to be visited. The final date for communities over 2,500 population is April 18.

Leamy Nominated As Vermont Judge

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—James P. Leamy of Vermont was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be United States District Judge for Vermont.

Overtime Session Faced By R. I. Solons

Many major measures to receive attention as the 60-day time limit set by law approaches.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12—Members of the 1940 Rhode Island General Assembly will work overtime and without wages for at least a week because most of the major measures will be still awaiting action when the 60th day—the final according of law—is reached on Tuesday.

A cleanup of important bills which had been scheduled for yesterday and today was sidetracked as Legislators sought "impeachments" and other legislation action against Gov. William H. Vanderbilt for his admitted contribution to the sensational wire-tapping episode of recent months.

In addition, the House members also were forced to go into a "huddle" to determine what could be done about saving the amended Civil Service law which the Chief Executive threatens to veto. The Amendment exempts all State employees in service for more than 10 years from taking civil service examinations.

Drastic Revision

Some of the major acts are undergoing drastic revision in the Senate and House committees. Some are tentatively slated for discard. Some have yet to be considered.

A check of the more important measures shows their standing as follows:

The five acts to purify the caucus and election laws are in the Senate Corporations Committee and subject to Republican conferences.

The Providence Charter Act is back in the House Corporations Committee, after being returned from the Senate greatly different than when passed by the lower branch. An effort is being made, with little success, to reach an agreement so that a new House meaure will have "safe" passage in the Senate.

The annual Appropriation Bill is in the Senate Finance Committee and no explanation is given as to why action has been delayed.

The acts giving the State control over Pawtucket and Central Falls are in the House Judiciary Committee and no move has been started for floor action.

Tax Adjustment

The tax adjustment bill is in the House and Senate Finance Committee and no action has been taken because of the lack of a decision on the new Social Welfare Act, which would cost the State more than was expected.

The Juvenile Court Acts still remain in the files of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees although floods of petitions have been received from civic, church and social agencies asking for immediate action. A special commission named by the Governor to study the juvenile court situation has recommended that the present system of handling juvenile cases by the district courts be continued. The General Assembly members are said to be evenly divided on the matter.

The House bill to repeal the Providence Administrative Control Act is causing much concern.

Redistricting Bill

The failure to act on this measure and the Charter Act has held up action in the House Corporations Committee on an act providing for the redistricting of this city.

Although there is considerable opposition, the administration's corrupt practices acts are certain to see some sort of treatment on Tuesday or Wednesday.

According to State House observers, the liking of Governor Vanderbilt with the wire-tapping activities is having a telling effect and has elevated to the "Number one" spot the corrupt practices acts and those which would have the State control the affairs of Pawtucket and Central Falls that were the objects of the alleged unorthodox methods of obtaining information against their administration leaders.

Open Library Conference at Simmons

By a Staff Photographer

Officials and Speakers at Meeting

Top, left to right: Prof. Herman H. Henkle, Director of the School of Library Science, Simmons College; Miss Alice B. Thompson, New Haven, Conn., President of the Connecticut School Library Association and Librarian of the State Teachers' College at New Haven who presided at this morning's opening session; and Bancroft Beatley, President of Simmons College. Below, left: John Coulbourn, Principal, Garden City (N. Y.) High School, who gave the opening address, and Miss Winifred B. Linderman, Librarian of the same school, who spoke on the program.

Burned Sales Slips Found At Runnells Home

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 12 (AP)—A grist of "partially burned" State Highway Department garage sales slips and numerous other papers found in the Hallowell home of resigned State Controller William A. Runnells went under the scrutiny today of officials probing angles of Maine's financial snarl.

Mr. Runnells faced a charge of larceny by embezzlement of $22,698.45, part of more than $35,000 which private auditors reported missing in garage funds.

Attorney General Franz U. Burkett said the burned papers were discovered in a rear section of an oil burner at Mr. Runnells' home where the former controller was found about a week ago with two pistol-shot wounds. He is now recovering in an Augusta hospital.

Mr. Burkett said investigation had not "thrown any light on how the papers happened to be burned in the Runnells home."

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows hinted today that more officers might be removed in the fast-moving fiscal probe.

"We have just begun . . . to get at the bottom of all this," observed the Republican Chief Executive after studying fresh disclosures by private auditors who had touched off a string of administrative bombshells by uncovering a $35,000 shortage which became the basis of an embezzlement warrant against Mr. Runnells.

Ernst and Ernst, the auditors, told Governor Barrows yesterday they had found additional "irregular transactions" which "were known in the Treasurer of State's office, to the State Auditor, and to the former Controller."

Mr. Barrows immediately demanded, and got, the resignations of Deputy Treasurer Louis H. Winship, a State employee for 27 years, and Elbert D. Hayford, State Auditor since 1922 and a state employee 35 years.

Visibly affected by what he termed the "most difficult" task of his career, the Governor added he had no knowledge that either had "benefited personally" from Mr Runnells' actions.

Governor Barrows said: "Very likely further action will be indicated against some who may not even be in State employ at present and other state officials."

Mr. Hayford and Mr. Winship, Governor Barrows said, were asked to resign because of their "inefficiency and inaccurate reports. . . ." Mr. Barrows said the auditor had certified to him last December that Mr. Runnells' accounts were in good condition.

"The independent audit now in progress shows differently," the Governor asserted.

Guidance Held Chief Factor In Work of School Libraries

The school library should have an active part in the school program, including guidance, the first session of a two-day Conference on Guidance Through the School Library, at Simmons College, heard today. The Conference is being sponsored jointly by the Simmons School of Library Science and the New England Library Association.

John Coulbourn, Principal of the Garden City (N. Y.) High School, set forth four points he considered important in any consideration of guidance; first, that guidance is needed by all; second, that guidance is informal and individual; third, that it needs a wise, sympathetic, adult personality; and, fourth, that guidance exists best in a natural situation—in a "democratic environment."

Six-Sided Task

School principals and superintendents in schools having libraries should attend library conferences, Mr. Coulbourn told the gathering. For the function of the modern library has changed from that of being a mere repository for books, to that of extending educational facilities, he explained.

The modern school library, said Mr. Coulbourn, has a six-sided task. It must function as "a service department . . . as an important factor in the broad reading program of the school, as a valuable aid in instruction and administration." It must also, Mr. Coulbourn said further, be a "member of the faculty, with an active teaching function." It must have a part in "planning the school program." And, last, it has become "a vital factor in the program of guidance."

To be heard properly, the school library has yet at least one obstacle to hurdle, Mr. Coulbourn declared.

"Lack of vision on the part of school leaders remains a handicap to the development of the school library as an active part of the school program," he emphasized. "They fail to understand that the function of the library is to further as efficiently as possible all the objectives of the school program."

Miss Thompson Presides

Miss Alice B. Thompson, President of the Connecticut School Library Association, presided at this morning's session.

In his welcoming remarks, Bancroft Beatley, President of Simmons, said in part: "Practice is an excellent teacher only if there is a strong foundation for the interpretation of that practice. . . . The field (of library science) is going to determine in the long run the growth and the future of our students.

"The field and the school," he added, "must work together."

"The Value of Pupil Participation in Library Activities in Relation to the Guidance Program" was discussed by Miss Winifred B. Linderman, Librarian of the Garden City (N. Y.) High School.

Prof. Herman H. Henkle, Director of the Simmons School of Library Science, is in charge of the meetings and helped welcome the visitors this morning.

Miss Florence Hewitt, Chairman of the New Hampshire School Librarians, presided at the second session this afternoon.

Tobin Makes Dramatic Move For Budget Cut

County, school officials and Boston legislators called into conference to help slash costs.

In a dramatic and unprecedented move, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today called together school and county officials, Boston legislators and City Councilors, and frankly sought their help in reducing the cost of local government in Boston.

The Mayor's action, embracing a broad field of governmental activities, carried the fight for economy into a new and relatively unexplored area—that of county government. For the third time in a month, Mayor Tobin gathered powerful groups together, brought out a battery of blackboards filled with charts and tables of figures, and delivered a lecture on Boston's strained fiscal condition and what he is doing to improve it.

New Character

Because of the fact that public officials were the Mayor's guests at luncheon today, at the Parker House, political observers saw a new character in today's meeting.

"The purpose of the meeting is to point out economies that have been made in the city departments and to encourage the county departments to an appreciation of the full financial picture of the city," declared Mayor Tobin just before the luncheon. He added that the county expenditures did not lie directly under his control.

"I want to make all public officials of Boston and Suffolk County and our legislators conversant with the whole financial set-up of the city. This understanding tends to make them more considerate in the expenditure of public money and it will help to create with the general citizenry a better knowledge of city finance."

Three Weeks Ago

The Mayor's first blackboard lecture was delivered three weeks ago to representatives of tax groups whose vigorous demands for economies have attracted attention in the press. The second lecture was delivered at a luncheon last week to Boston newspaper editors. Both of these were ventures into the realm of public relations and sought to emphasize the achievements the Mayor already has made and the trend of his policies.

Today's meeting was different. Its purpose clearly was to lay the groundwork for new achievements.

The Mayor used virtually the same data as previously and distributed the same mimeographed statistics on city debt, departmental revenue and operating expenditures, to show the gains of his administration. But this time he went farther than that.

Prepare Way

In speaking to the legislators, Mayor Tobin sought to prepare the way for a unified program to relieve Boston which could be presented to the Legislature next year. One of the Mayor's major arguments has been that Boston's financial stringency is due in part to the failure of the State to grant Boston an adequate share of the revenue.

For the first time in the memory of City Hall observers, a Mayor sought to persuade county officials of the necessity of co-operating with him in reducing expenses. It was only a year ago that County officials raised certain salaries against the strong opposition of Mayor Tobin.

With the School Committee now considering their budgetary allowances for 1940, their presence at the meeting took on a special significance. Financial experts have pointed out that the extent to which the Mayor can reduce the tax rate below present estimates depends somewhat on whether the School Committee effects new economies.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued rainy weather today and early tonight, becoming decidedly colder late this afternoon; rain ending near midnight, followed by clearing and colder, with lowest temperature in the lower 30's; Saturday fair and colder, moderate to fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwest late today.

Maine: Rain changing to snow in west and central portions; colder tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and colder preceded by rain or snow in extreme east portion.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and colder preceded by snow in north and rain changing to snow in south portion tonight; Saturday partly cloudy, colder in southeast portion.

Vermont: Cloudy and colder preceded by light snow tonight; Saturday fair.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and colder with rain in east and rain and rain changing to snow in west portion tonight; Saturday fair; colder on the coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and colder preceded by rain tonight; Saturday fair, slightly colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong south shifting to northwest winds over central and north and strong northwest winds over extreme south portion; weather overcast preceded by rain over extreme south portion and with rain over central and north portion tonight; partly cloudy Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	58	New Orleans	48	77
Chicago	24	38	New York	51	58
Denver	13	30	Norfolk	63	67
Helena	28	37	Philadelphia	56	65
Kansas City	23	37	St Louis	25	47
Los Angeles	72	90	San Francisco	63	80
Miami	67	78	Washington	60	70
Minneapolis	22	25			

A—7:30 a. m., Friday.
B—Maximum, Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:19 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Saturday, 2:32 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:51 p. m., Friday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Colonial—
"There Shall Be No Night," by Robert E. Sherwood, with Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf, Sydney Greenstreet and Maurice Colburne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week).

Shubert—
"Hot Mikado," swing version of Gilbert and Sullivan opera, starring Bill Robinson. Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week).

Movies

Brookline Village—
Preston Foster and Ellen Drew in "Geronimo." 4:13, 7:55. Also "Shop Around the Corner," with Margaret Sullivan and James Stewart. 2:30, 6:15, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 3:35, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Lone Wolf Strikes." 2:10, 5:15, 8:10.

Exeter—
"The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. 3:50, 7:45. Also "Swiss Family Robinson," with Freddie Bartholomew. 2:10, 5:45, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
"Ultimatum," starring Eric von Stroheim. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also Debussy's "Children's Corner." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Blue Bird," starring Shirley Temple. 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama," with Sidney Toler and Jean Rogers. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
Ann Sheridan, Jeffrey Lynn and Humphrey Bogart in "It All Came True." 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Adventure in Diamonds," with George Brent and Isa Miranda. 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

Modern—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Women Without Names," featuring Ellen Drew. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—
Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in "Strange Cargo." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also ". . . And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—
"The Blue Bird, with Shirley Temple. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama," with Sidney Toler and Jean Rogers. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"They Came by Night," with Will Fyffe. 10:35 a. m., 2:25, 6:15, 10:15. Also "Murder on the Yukon." 12:10, 4, 7:50. Stage: Benny Ross, Johnny Burke, Maxine Stone, Four Franks, Eddie, Jack & Betty, and the Vanderbilt Boys. 1:15, 5:05, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
"Alaska, Land of Opportunity." "Morocco, Land of Mystery," "Maintain the Right" "Northward Ho," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Road to Singapore," with Dorothy Lamour 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

State—
Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in "Strange Cargo." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also ". . . And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

Trans-Lux—
"The Bride of Frankenstein," featuring Boris Karloff. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Dracula's Daughter." 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Babes in Arms," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Also "A Child Is Born," with G. Fitzgerald. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix—
"Miracles at Loudres." "Copenhagen, Denmark," a travelogue; "Tannhauser"; latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Edward G. Robinson in "Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes," with Warren William. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Sidewalks of London" with Charles Laughton. 1:20, 5:35, 8:45. Also "His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 12:45, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15.

Music

Faelten Pianoforte School, 30 Huntington Avenue—
Recital by pupils of the school. 8

Other Events

Boston Public Library —
Lecture by Mr. Walter Terry, Dance Editor of the New York Herald-Tribune and the Boston Herald on "The Ballet: Past and Present." 8.

The Barn, 36 Joy Street—
"Waiting for Odets," and "The Vest Pocket Standby." Curtain at 8:40 sharp. Repeated April 13, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Enjoyment of Design by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance on The Ancient Near East by Mrs. Tanner.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mr. Tauno Hannikainen, cellist; Miss Marjorie Church, pianist. 2:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Officers Re-elected

At the annual meeting of the Franklin Square House April 11, the following officers were re-elected: President, Clarence P. Houston; Vice-President, Harry W. Fitts; Treasurer, Fred M. Lamson; Clerk, Francis H. Russell. Mr. Fitts and Mr. Lamson also were re-elected as Trustees. Mrs. Leonard Cronkhite, Dean of Radcliffe College, was elected to the Board of Trustees.

Meat Holds Steady at Retail While Wholesale Price Rises

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Although wholesale quotations of meats are considerably higher, the majority of retailers are holding their prices down to levels recently prevailing, as a result of laying up stocks in anticipation of the rise. Shoppers, consequently, note little change in most items; and those disposed to shop around, find some attractively priced "buys."

Pork prices have jumped suddenly at wholesale, and in some cases retailers are asking more than last week, as indicated by the fact that some stalls in the Faneuil Hall sector ask 20 to 25 cents for loins of pork, where 15 to 20 cents was the range a week ago. On the other hand, some large suburban stores with chain system affiliations, offer good rib end pork to roast as low as 12½ cents a pound. In contrast, smoked pork is still on its recent low-price basis, with whole or half hams ranging from 17 to 25 cents a pound.

Veal legs are all the way from 12 to 21 cents in chain stores and cut-price shops. Legs of lamb can be had as low as 23 cents. Beef starts at 29 cents for sirloin roast and ranges up to 39 cents, in the average store. Chuck roast can be had from 25 to 29 cents and up, while rib roast is as low as 21 cents in places.

Poultry is plentiful, and a good buy is turkey. These are found in some stores as low as 19 cents a pound. In Faneuil Hall market, larke turkeys can be had as low as 26 cents. Ducklings are in season, and prices continue attractive, with some suburban stores offering them at 16 cents a pound, while 22 cents is heard in some of the down town stores.

Capon is attractive, with prices ranging from 30 to 35 cents for chilled and 40 cents for fresh New Hampshire capon. Chicken for roasting range as high as 38 cents for fresh, near-by birds, weighing about 7 pounds. Fowl starts at 19 cents in some shops.

Seafood prices are not much different than when the trawlers are in service. At present 53 of them are now tied up because of failure of fishermen and owners to reach an agreement as to working conditions. Steak cod at 12 cents a pound, fresh haddock fillets at 19 cents, and flounder fillets at 17 cents, in chain stores, seems low enough for normal.

Lobster prices are easing, as is usual at this time of year. Fresh opened lobster meat is down to $1.85 a pound in some downtown stores against $2.25 a week ago. Large boiled lobsters are down to 65 cents, and live chicken lobsters 33 to 35 cents.

Alewives are quoted downtown at 12 cents a pound, striped bass 30 cents, eastern halibut 45 cents, mackerel 15 to 18 cents, western salmon 45 cents, and chilled swordfish up to 40 cents a pound.

In vegetables, the arrival of "Bermuda" onions, grown in Cuba, is heralded: Prices are 12 to 15 cents a pound, and the onions are possibly a bit larger than "Bermuda" onions grown in Texas. Native hothouse tomatoes are in the market, but at 60 cents a pound, with outdoor-grown ones at 30 cents from Cuba. Florida green beans are in the Faneuil Hall sector at 18 cents a pound. California asparagus ranges from 29 to 40 cents a bunch, with some stores selling at two pounds for 19 cents. Carrots and beets are as low as 5 cents a bunch, cabbage 4 pounds for 15 cents, cucumbers two for 25 cents, and spinach 3 cents a pound.

Strawberries are coming along in better quality and lower price, with Floridas from 15 to 20 cents a pint.

Cuban watermelons are $1.75 each. Pineapples from the Azores Islands are 75 cents. Honeydew melons from South America range from 50 to 75 cents.

Maple syrup and maple products are coming in freely. Gallon cans are $2.50 for the syrup. Maple sugar cakes are as high as 45 cents a pound.

Lawrence Jobs Under Scrutiny

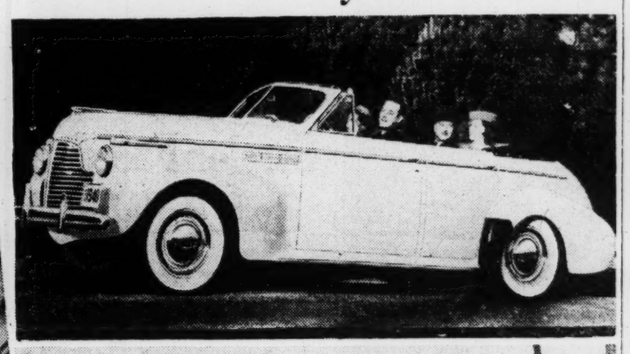
Investigation of charges of job selling in the Lawrence Police and Fire Departments was continued today by Ulysses J. Lupien, State Commissioner of Civil Service. Six members of these Departments were interviewed yesterday by the Commissioner with the result that Mr. Lupien will extend his investigation to cover all civil service departments of that City.

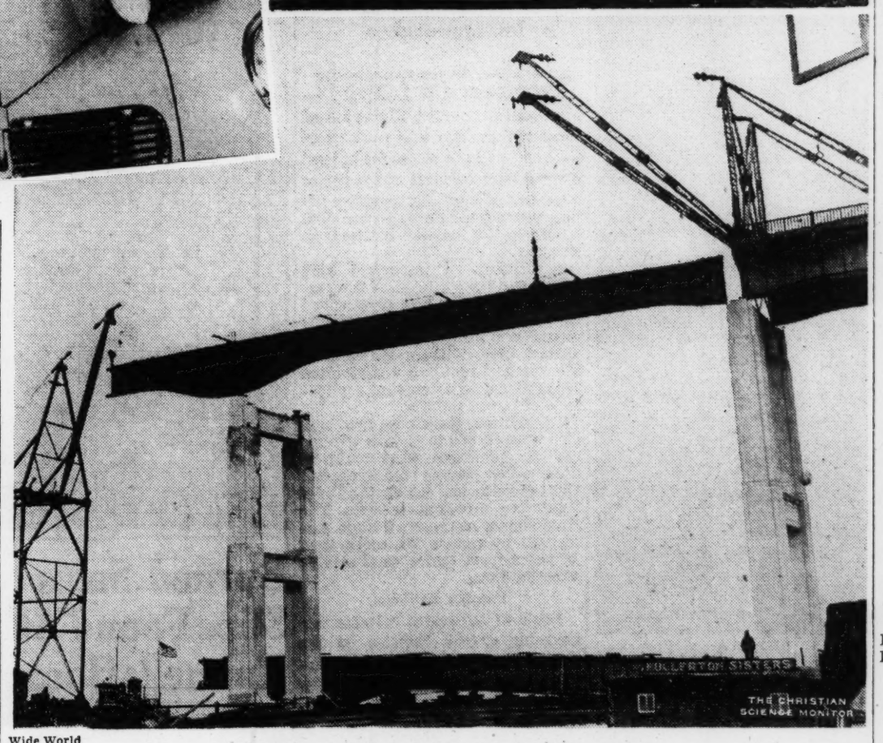
If any evidence of job selling is detected, the Commissioner announced he would submit it to the District Attorney for appropriate action. It is expected the investigation will be completed within two weeks at which time Mr. Lupien will submit his findings to the full Commission.

Brookline Supporting Literature Cleanup

The Brookline Junior Chamber of Commerce has announced that indorsement of its campaign against objectionable literature has been given by more than a score of local churches, civic and social organizations and offers of co-operation from many leading citizens.

London Blackouts Influence Car Styles





Wide World

Motor Traffic Makes Many Demands

Upper left: Dame Fashion meets challenge of London blackouts with black and white tipped gloves and black car body with white hood. Upper right: Latest in Buick line is this 121-inch convertible sedan with automatic top. Lower: The largest single girder ever put into a bridge in the United States is here swung into place on the Thomas A. Edison Highway Bridge over the Raritan River in Perth Amboy, N. J.

Peak automobile sales in Automobile Row: Page 1.

Wharfage Rate At Army Base Up for Action

Revision of wharfage rates charged to the New Haven Railroad at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, and the Army Base is being considered at a conference today between representatives of the Federal Government, Massachusetts, the Boston Port Authority, and the Trustees of the Railroad.

The conference is the result of a decision rendered on Jan. 8 by the United States Maritime Commission that the rates charged to the Railroad were discriminatory and should be revised. The Commission's ruling came after protest by trucking interests that while the New Haven Railroad paid a rate of 10 cents per ton on freight, the trucking concerns paid rates ranging from 40 cents to $1.20.

It has been proposed that the New Haven charges be increased to 40 cents per ton, which would give the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a $20,000 to $30,000 increase annually in revenue, and a $100,000 increase to the Federal Government for use of the Army Base.

If the attempt at revision fails to gain the approval of the New Haven Railroad, it is understood that Joseph B. Eastman, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be asked to appoint an arbitrator to investigate and recommend a fair and equitable rate to be paid by the New Haven Railroad.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is represented at the conference by Edward O. Proctor, Assistant Attorney General, and Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, State Director of Waterways, while Walter W. McCoubrey is representing the Boston Port Authority.

Negro Affairs Head Of NYA Group Named

The appointment of Benjamin T. Johnson as Director of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration for Massachusetts has been announced by John L. Donovan, Jr., Administrator.

Mr. Johnson, grandson of the late Bishop Benjamin Tucker Tanner, has been connected with the Social Security Board as a junior administrative assistant in Washington and in the regional office in New York. He is a native of Princeton, N. J., and holds a Master's Degree from Harvard School of Business Administration.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the New Negro Alliance. He was selected for the NYA post from a competitive list of qualified applicants.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, April 13

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Volunteers Taught Ways to Aid Blind

Volunteers are learning how to help the blind through a series of spring conferences at Perkins Institute in Watertown, Mass., under direction of Dr. Gabriel Farrell. The first conference was held yesterday with others scheduled each Thursday through May 16. They are open to the public.

Perkins Institute is eager to enlist as many persons as possible in the work of helping the blind. Already a number of persons are engaged in such activities, on their own time and without compensation.

Here are some of ways in which volunteers can help the blind, according to Dr. Farrell: through reading aloud, to college and upper-class students, material not available in Braille, which they need in their work; through translating books into Braille. This latter is done chiefly under the auspices of the American Red Cross; by telling about facilities for educating blind children to parents who may not know that such facilities exist.

It is not so much the blind as those classified as having weak vision who need aid most today, Dr. Farrell said. Massachusetts pioneered the first special classes for such students in its public schools about 25 years ago. Since then the idea has spread rapidly throughout the United States. But, Dr. Farrell told his audience, more such classes are needed in Massachusetts. Here children can have books with the large type which their vision can accommodate, together with a special instructor.

"But they are not institutionalized or in any way differentiated from their playmates," Dr. Farrell pointed out. "To send them to a school for the blind is not necessary, for they will never become finger readers like our children. Yet they have not sufficiently good eyesight for regular school work."

Dr. Farrell added that blindness in the United States is decreasing, and that there are now only 120,000 blind persons in the country, or, about one out of every thousand.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream"; drama	Sport Reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	'Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Music; talk; weather	Richard Himber's Orch.	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	questions; answers	James E. Agnew, talk	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Celia Page, soprano
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	"This Amazing Amer-	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	dramatic sketch;	ica"; quiz program	prano; Ross Graham,	test"; Col. Stoopnagle	"Melodic Moods"
8:30	Abbott and Cos-	John Gunther, news	baritone; Frank Black's	"March of Progress"	Variety program
8:45	tello; orch.; News	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Orchestra; chorus	"Sinfonietta"	Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Dinner at Home"	cal Album"
9:30	"First Nighter"	"What Would You Have	'What's My Name'; quiz	'Command Performance'	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	dramatization	Done"; quiz show	program	'Command Performance'	cal Album"
10:00	"Grand Central	Coolidge Chamber Mu-	Don Ameche Variety	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Station"; drama	sic Festival	Program	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	"Front Line Headlines"	"Behind the Headlines"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	The Majestics; orchestra
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Human Nature in Action	Griff Williams' Orch.	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	George King's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather; music	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Sports; "Master	"The Music You Want"	Syracuse Salutes the	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45	Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Byrd Expedition	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	'Listen to the Band'	Gene and Glenn: songs	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Variety Hour; Rakov's	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	Orchestra; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Good Morning Melodies
8:30	"Accordiana"	Variety Hour; Rakov's	"Birthday Salute"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
8:45	"Musical Clock"	Orchestra; soloists	"Birthday Salute"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
9:00	Richard Maxwell	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	The Home Gardener	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	String Time with	Piano duet; vocalist	"Lincoln Highway";	"The Marriage Clinic"	Organ Melodies
10:15	Walberg Brown	Vicente Gomez, guitar	dramatic series	"The Marriage Clinic"	"Children's Corner"
10:30	"In Record Time"	"Studio Party"; record-	"Interior Decoration"	"The First Offender"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"In Record Time"	ings	"Bright Idea Club"	dramatization	You"
11:00	News; New York	"Bird and Arbor Day"	children's program	Studio Radio Club	Organ Melodies
11:15	Philharmonic Or-	Rakov's Orchestra	Ed McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	chestra, Young	"On With the Dance"	Joseph Gallicchio's Or-	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	People's Concert	Musicale; weather	chestra; vocalist	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	"Waltz Time"	News; Noonday Revue	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	News Service	Noonday Revue; stocks	Walter Kider, songs	Roving Reporter	Studio program
12:30	"Man on the Farm"	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Man on the Farm"	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	Glee Club recital	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Novelteers"	Home Hour	Stamp program	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	So. American Way	"Luncheon at the Wal-	"Call to Youth"	"University Life"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45	Census program	dorf"; interviews	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"University Life"	Short Story Editor
2:00	"Brush Creek Fol-	Metropolitan Opera;	Spelling Bee from	Carnegie Tech Student	"Plantation Echoes"
2:15	lies"	Verdi's "La Traviata"	Faneuil Hall: Subur-	Symphony Orchestra	Nancy Mace and Dick
2:30	Baron Elliott's Or.	with Helen Jepson,	ban Schools Grand	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Hale, song recital
2:45	Harvard Guardian	Richard Crooks, Law-	Finals	"In the Grandstand"	News Service
3:00	Blue Streak	rence Tibbett, Helen	Spelling Bee from	Boston Bees-Red Sox	"Starlit Hawaiians"
3:15	Rhythm Ensemble	Olheim, W. Engelmann	Faneuil Hall: Subur-	baseball game	Organ Concert
3:30	News; Serenade	Metropolitan Opera;	ban Schools Grand	Boston Bees-Red Sox	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Relay from London	Verdi's "La Traviata"	Finals	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session"; col-	with Helen Jepson,	Spelling Bee from	Boston Bees-Red Sox	Eugene Simas, songs
4:15	lege debate	Richard Crooks, Law-	Faneuil Hall: Subur-	baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:30	Peace talk	rence Tibbett	ban Schools Grand	Boston Bees-Red Sox	Musicale
4:45	"Buffalo Presents"	"Radio Magic"; sketch	Finals	baseball game	Melody Mirror
5:00	"The Human Ad-	Gus Steck's Orchestra	"Music Styled for You"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	venture"; drama	Gus Steck's Orchestra	"Music Styled for You"	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Americans at	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Work"; drama	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"Art for Your Sake"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Swing Session"	News Service
7:30	"Sky Blazers";	Salute to "Helzapop-	Glen Gray's Orch.	"Twentieth Century Ser-	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	dramatization	pin"; talks; music	"Confidentially Yours"	enede"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters";	Rep. Plumley, Vermont	"Landmarks of Radio	New England Federation	"Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15	dramatization	John Gunther, news	Drama"	of Men's Glee Clubs	of Music"
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	Radio Guild Drama	Coolidge Chamber Music	"Curtain Calls"	The Rhythmettes
8:45	chestra; War news	Radio Guild Drama	Festival	Hawaiian music	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	The Playboys	cal Album"
9:30	Orchestra; soloists	Ho: Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	"Symphonic Strings"	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Johnny McGee's Orch.	News Service
10:15	"Public Affairs"	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	conductor; Jarmila	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Don Meredith's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	Novoina, soprano; Her-	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	News; C. Lucas' Or.	tha Glaiz, contralto;	News Service	Barn Dance	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Byrd Exp. Program	chorus	Weather Service	Little America Speaks	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Al Donahue's Orch.	News; talk; weather	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Al Donahue's Orch.	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Big hats, the kind that are so flattering to most women who have a reasonable amount of height, are usually of straw. So we think perhaps you'd like to know about a big-brimmed hat that's made of felt. At Wethern's, which has entrances on West Street as well as Temple Place in Boston. And there's a sister-store out at Coolidge Corner in Brookline, too.

Anyhow, this particular hat comes in colored felts . . . a dull rose, a calm blue (called "Sleeping Blue" this year, though we'll never know just why! Unless it's because it isn't a blatant wide-awake shade, but more subdued) and brown and blue. Come to think of it, the hat is called the Umbrella hat, too . . . because of the way the brim comes down. Incidentally, it's one of those hats that you can wear several different ways. You can wear it as a cartwheel, at a slant, or straight across, or you can flip it way back on your forehead and wear it as an off-the-face. With the last way you can wear a veil with it. Which reminds us, with the blue hat, a pale pink veil would be awfully good. While we're "in" Wethern's we might also remind you that they also have dresses and coats and suits and slips and what not now . . . thinking that inasmuch as they were for years solely a millinery shop, you may still think of them as such. Their prices are reasonable in every department. By way of illustration, $3.98 buys one of those Slim-Jim long jackets that matches and goes with a skirt that sells for the same price. And if you like, there's a blouse for the ensemble for $2.98. In spun rayon, which they tell us is washable.

Powder Shades For All Seasons

What with pastel colors being worn under mink coats nowadays . . . there are really no definitely seasonal shades any more, for everything is worn at any time. (Well, remember how they've been wearing navy blue, dark brown and black in the heat of the summer months!) However, don't let this lead you to believe that the same color face-powder should be worn the year round. Because the beauty experts will tell you differently. And naturally, come spring (and it has, hasn't it?) you'll want to change from the shade you've been wearing next to your furs all winter. Then later on, when you've acquired your quota of sun tan, you'll want to change again; just so it'll be as unobtrusive as possible. (The powder, not the tan.) That's why we mention the fact that, beginning with the week of the 26th, with every purchase of Charles of The Ritz preparations, you'll get a dollar gift box of their custom made, hand-embroidered face powder! Made especially for you and your face and its own private, peculiar skin tones. In other words, it's yours alone, and when you see the girls at Filene's, Slattery's, R. H. White's and Plotkin Brothers' swishing umpteen colors (sometimes including green!) around with a spatula, you'll see why it's nice to have your own blend. And we've never seen more powder crammed into one box; you'd declare the girl consultant had mixed up enough for you and your relations; but no, in it goes into one box. That's what we call your money's worth. And ours, too! But remember the week date; you don't get this chance very often.

Spring Trimmings For the Bedroom

It does seem to us that they're paying more attention to feminine fluff nowadays. At least as far as bedroom decorations are concerned. And Paine Furniture (opposite the Statler Hotel) recently had a window display along these lines that was nothing short of a confection. The "interior decorator" in us came to the fore (after all it does occasionally in every woman) and we dashed in. Only to find the loveliest of "Lovely Lady" bedroom ensembles in the way of bedspreads, dressing table skirts and window curtains to match. Very spring and summer like, what with the material of voile, the ruffles with eyelet embroidery, and the pastel colors. This line is to be an exclusive with Paine, we understand, and if it's something feminine and utterly different you're looking for, then this is it. The spread is $22.50 in double size ($20 in twin-bed size), the dressing table skirt is $20, and the curtains with the wide ruffles are $14 a pair. Not exactly in the inexpensive, pin-money line, we know, but they're all quality plus!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Czech Tannery Claim Is Upheld

Claims of a Czech manufacturer over those of a Nazi administrator who has been in control of his Prague tannery since the German invasion and seizure, were upheld yesterday by Judge Frederic B. Greenhalge in Suffolk Superior Court.

The court awarded to representatives of Edmund Traub, owner of the tannery, a claim involving $9,772 and a quantity of leather, held by the C. D. Kepner Leather Company of Boston.

In the ordinary course of events the Boston company would have transmitted the money and goods to Mr. Traub. With the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Kepner concern found itself faced with the conflicting claims of the Finsbury Leather Company of London, to which Mr. Traub had assigned his rights, and of J. Braudstradter, Nazi administrator in control of the tannery.

Judge Greenhalge upheld the plea of the Finsbury Company which argued that the Nazis had no just claim because the United States on March 17, 1939, accorded no recognition to the acts of the German Government with respect to Czechoslovakia.

Lowell House Master

Dr. Elliott Perkins, Harvard instructor and tutor in history and literature, has been appointed Master of Lowell House as of Sept. 1, it is announced. He will succeed Prof. Julian L. Coolidge, who has been in charge of the undergraduate dormitory unit since its opening in 1930.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners' Mailbag."
7:15 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace"; transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—"The Call of Nature," Max K. Kilstrap, Ranger-Naturalist, Grand Canyon National Park.
8:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation," Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Concert. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8.05 p. m.—Light music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8.15 p. m.—"At the Black Dog" GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—8.45 p. m.—Weekly Economic Service and Review. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9.15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News bulletins in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB11, 11.81 meg., 25.2 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"World Affairs" talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

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ICC New Haven Proposal Held Blow to South Shore

Continued from Page 1

by the Connecticut District Federal Court, it will be submitted to eligible security holders for their approval or rejection.

The Commission stated: "It is of vital importance to all interests concerned that a plan of reorganization be approved and consummated as soon as possible."

It said it "regretted" that the existing situation of the Old Colony "is such that it would be contrary to the public interest and the interests of the principal debtor's (New Haven) creditors to authorize the acquisition of the Old Colony's properties at this time, or to approve a plan of reorganization at this time for the Old Colony."

"These matters, however, should not be permitted to defer the reorganization of the principal debtor," the ICC added. "The principal debtor's cash position and the present trend of traffic are such that, under the provisions of the plan approved, the reorganized company should be able to operate efficiently and successfully."

Warrants Suggested

Commissioner Carroll Miller concurred in the report, but said present stockholders of the New Haven should be given warrants entitling them to purchase stock in the reorganized company.

Chairman Joseph B. Eastman dissented in part, arguing that the ICC should defer approval of any reorganization plan now, and reopen the proceedings concerning the prospective earning power and value of the New Haven system of the Old Colony properties.

"I believe we ought not to cut off the present shareholders of this or other railroad companies from all possibility of participation in any recovery of earning resulting either from a regaining of traffic volume or from cost reductions brought about through consolidation and co-operation," Mr. Miller commended.

Mr. Eastman said the Commission, prior to its approval of a reorganization plan for the New Haven, "has a degree of control over this Old Colony problem which it will cease to have, once a plan is approved which excludes the Old Colony."

"The New Haven will then be in strategic command of the situation," he said. "In my judgment, the equities and the broad public interest both demand imperatively that the Commission retain this opportunity of control until the facts have been fully explored."

The plan provides a total fixed interest debt of $137,059,266 for the reorganized New Haven system. This would include $12,872,000 of equipment trusts, $22,422,000 of underlying bonds, $12,834,905 of collateral trust notes, and $88,930,361 of fixed interest 4 per cent bonds.

Additional capitalization would include $88,786,567 of 4½ per cent income bonds, $70,525,061 of 5 per cent preferred stock, and $68,629,160 of common stock.

Present equipment obligations of the New Haven would remain undisturbed, while the New York & New Haven Railroad Company—Boston Terminal first mortgage bonds, and the Dutchess County Railroad first mortgage bonds would be paid off in cash.

The New York, Providence & Boston Railroad general mortgage bonds, Naugatuck Railroad first mortgage bonds, the Harlem River & Port Chester Railroad first mortgage bonds, and the Providence Terminal first mortgage bonds also would remain undisturbed.

Other Changes Proposed

The following treatment is provided for other holders of outstanding securities:

Housatonic Railroad bonds, 100 per cent in fixed interest bonds; New England Railroad bonds, 85 per cent in fixed interest bonds and 15 per cent in income bonds; Danbury & Norwalk bonds, 20 per cent in fixed interest bonds, 40 per cent in income bonds, and 40 per cent in preferred stock; Boston & New York Air Line bonds, 50 per cent in income bonds and 50 per cent in preferred stock; New Haven & Northampton bonds, 50 per cent in fixed interest bonds, 25 per cent in income bonds, and 25 per cent in preferred stock; Central New England bonds, 100 per cent in fixed interest bonds; bonds secured by first and refunding mortgage, 20 per cent in fixed interest bonds, 40 per cent in income bonds, and 40 per cent in preferred stock; 15-year secured gold bonds, 45,35 per cent in fixed interest bonds and 54.65 per cent in income bonds.

Secured notes held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Railroad Credit Corporation would be exchanged for new collateral trust notes for the full amount of the remaining balances.

The plan also provides for payment of various bank loans. Banks holding secured notes would receive fixed interest bonds and income bonds in varying amounts, and in some instances preferred stock.

Separate Plan

The ICC issued a separate plan of reorganization for the Boston & Providence Railroad which calls for the transfer of all its assets and properties to the New Haven.

The reorganized New Haven would pay $3,039,213 in first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent bonds, $1,467,520 in income mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, and $1,467,520 in 5 per cent preferred stock for the assets and properties of the Boston & Providence.

Holders of the Boston & Providence's debentures would receive New Haven first and refunding bonds in the face amount equal to the face amount of the debentures, plus interest. Holders of Boston & Providence's capital stock would receive 20 per cent in New Haven first and refunding bonds, 40 per cent in New Haven income bonds, and 40 per cent in New Haven preferred stock.

Claims of the Boston & Providence against the New Haven, and claims of the New Haven against the Boston & Providence would be cancelled.

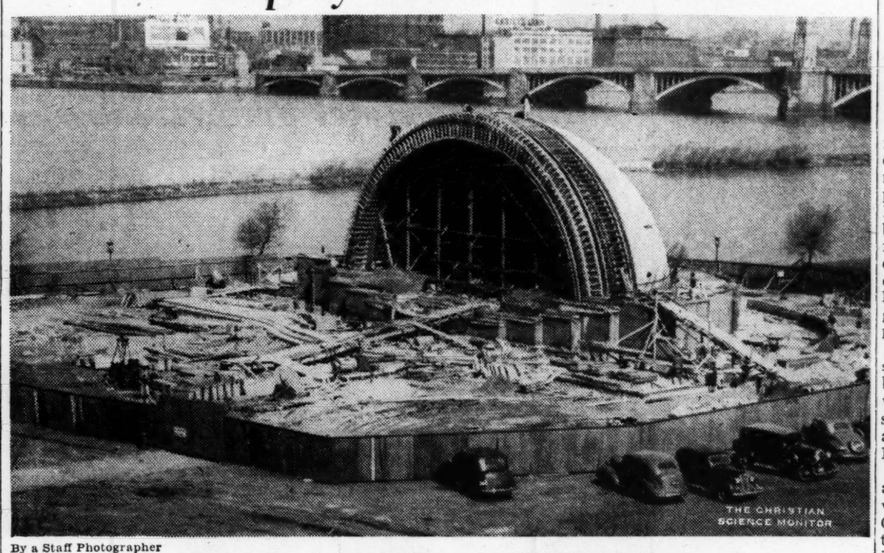
Delivery of Wasp Set for April 25

The new United States Navy aircraft carrier Wasp, built at a cost of $21,000,000 at the Fore River Shipyards, will be turned over to the Navy on April 25 and immediately commissioned, it was announced today.

On April 23 the Wasp will leave the yards for a short "final trial" after which it will be tied up at the Army Base at South Boston. Capt. John W. Reeves, Jr., has been assigned to command the new craft.

Official trials of the airplane carrier, held in February, were completed in a week's time although two weeks had been allowed. Only a few minor adjustments were found necessary at that time to make the ship ready for commission.

Will Amplify Summer Music Tones



By a Staff Photographer

How Edward Hatch Memorial Shell Looks Now

Workmen are making satisfying progress toward completing this $270,000 acoustical structure on the Charles River Esplanade at Boston, which will add to the enjoyment of many thousands of listeners at the popular outdoor Pop Concerts. The shell diffuses and multiplies the sound of the orchestra by sounding board methods. New shell is three times size of one formerly used by Arthur Fiedler.

Concert Shell Work Gains

Rapid progress is being made toward completion of the new $270,000 Edward Hatch Memorial Shell, which will house the Charles River Esplanade Concerts this coming summer. This shell will be three times the size of the former acoustical shell used by Conductor Arthur Fiedler, and will have a seating capacity for 150 musicians.

Green granite from Conway, N. H., in an 18-inch base, will mark the shrubbery line on the horizontal of the shell. Pink granite, according to the architects' specifications, will trim the front. A retreating "cone" of teakwood, brushed and filled with aluminum paint will make up the interior of the shell.

The exterior—now well along—will have an unusual composition. It may be of garnet, or, if not, of a quartz terrazzo of undetermined color, but with the effect of thousands of reflecting mirrors.

The new shell will have seven concentric rings or sounding boards. The old 60-foot apron has increased to 150 feet. The stage will be 101 feet deep and will have a 51-foot span from apex to stage. The floor space thus will be slightly larger than the stage in Symphony Hall.

Another feature of the shell will be the use of reflectors providing indirect light and producing the illusion of lifting the musicians out against a background. Showers and locker rooms for the musicians will be built beneath the stage.

Rhode Island Takes Pride In Its Traffic Safety Record

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12—Rhode Island and Providence received additional traffic safety awards this week when the National Safety Council distributed its annual prizes in Chicago.

The Council's grand award for the finest record in the Nation went to Rhode Island in addition to the award for the finest State record in the eastern section.

Providence won second prize in the contest for cities of from 250,000 to 500,000 population. Kansas City won first prize in this classification because it made the greatest reduction in its traffic fatality rate over the rate for 1938. Based on fatality rates alone, Rhode Island led all the States and Providence led all the cities of more than 250,000 population.

George R. Beane, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and Ralph W. Eaton, Providence traffic engineer, headed the State and city delegation which attended the award exercises in Chicago.

Refused Order

Governor Vanderbilt sided with the trustees of Rhode Island State College this week by refusing to order a special investigation of the dismissal of Dr. Raymond G. Bressler, President of the College.

The Trustees precipitated a State-wide dispute when they asked Dr. Bressler to turn in his resignation. They said they were not satisfied with the College administration under Dr. Bressler's rule.

Students and alumni of the College, almost to a man, jumped up to stand by the President. Mass meetings of protest were held at the College. Alumni groups in various parts of the State issued statements criticizing the Trustees for their action. Student groups printed and distributed thousands of handbills urging Rhode Islanders to write the Governor demanding an impartial investigation.

In his statement issued this week, Governor Vanderbilt explained he believed the Trustees were competent and honest and had taken the action they did because they believed it was in the best interests of the College.

Dr. Bressler has been the beloved leader of the students and alumni since he assumed the office in 1932. Under his administration the college acquired a number of pretentious new buildings, new courses and a larger student enrollment.

Mrs. Taft Minces No Words In Boston Attack on New Deal

Charging that the "one hand in Washington does not know what the other is doing," Mrs. Robert A. Taft, wife of the Ohio Senator and Presidential candidate, told her audience of more than 400 women at the Women's Republican Club last night that "we prosecute some Communists, while we keep others on the pay roll in Washington."

Her speech here in Boston was the first in an intensive two weeks' campaign tour on behalf of her husband, which will carry her through seven states and back to Washington by April 24. Today she is scheduled to speak before the Four County Republican Club of Massachusetts and tomorrow, Saturday, before the Newport County Women's Republican Club at Newport, R. I.

Mrs. Taft minced no words in accusing the New Deal of a bureaucracy that has tied business in knots and prolonged the unemployment problem. The way to bring this situation to an end, declared Mrs. Taft, is for the people of the United States to cast a vote that will show that they intend to limit the office of the President to two terms.

"Confusion, extravagance, and futility have been the result of the planned economy" of the New Deal, she claimed, pointing to relief as "a national reproach" because no "decent standard" for it has been established, even though the present Administration has had seven years in which to work out this "greatest human problem."

The dinner at which Mrs. Taft was guest of honor was held under the sponsorship of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Business and Professional Women's Club, and the legislative group of the Republican State Committee.

At the head table were Mrs. Charles B. Gulick, President of the Women's Republican Club; Mrs. Edward H. Rugg, President of the Business and Professional Women's Club; Mrs. J. Hasbrouck LeFevre, Chairman of the legislative group; John Wroe, President of the Council of Young Men's Republican Clubs, and the Hon. Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Brewster Files Papers for Senate

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 12 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of the Third Maine District, candidate for the Republican United States Senate nomination at the June primaries, filed his nomination papers today.

The nomination also is sought by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows. Mr. Brewster and Mr. Barrows are aspirants to succeed the veteran Senator, Frederick Hale of Portland, who is not a candidate for re-election.

Maine's special primary and election for second district voters to select a United States Representative to serve the unexpired term of Clyde H. Smith (R), Skowhegan, who passed on this week, will be May 13 and June 3, respectively. A proclamation setting the dates was issued today by Governor Barrows.

New Fire Station For East Braintree

Braintree Town Meeting members have authorized a $35,000 fire station at East Braintree, to be built as soon as possible on a site yet to be chosen, and under the supervision of a special committee of four members.

Intrastate Phone Rates Under Fire

A State investigation of intrastate telephone toll rates may be undertaken by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, Francis M. McKeown, member of the Commission, revealed after a hearing on the foreign exchange mileage charges of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. The so-called "foreign" exchange service permits a subscriber to have a number in a telephone exchange other than the one ordinarily serving his area.

Mr. McKeown, following the session yesterday, said William McLaughlin, General Commercial Engineer for the company, actually made toll charges subject for investigation in the present case by saying: "The foreign exchange service is a substitute for toll service. It is used by subscribers who desire to make many calls to a distant office. They are connected directly to that office without any tolls being made."

Mr. McLaughlin said the mileage rate for this service is $1.20 per quarter mile, a charge which has not been changed since 1925. He said, under questioning by Mr. McKeown, that abolition of the foreign exchange service would increase the toll business.

When Mr. McKeown asked if the increased toll business would not result in lower intrastate toll rates, Mr. McLaughlin said, "Not necessarily," because only approximately 900 persons now use foreign exchange service.

Mr. McKeown thereupon commented, "I think we are obliged to go into the propriety of intrastate toll charges."

The hearing was adjourned until May 1.

Meeting to Protest Methods of Dies

A meeting to protest recent activities of the Dies Committee will be held in the Old South Meeting House this evening, it has been announced.

According to Orville S. Poland, chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee, chief criticism of the meeting will be directed at efforts of the Dies Committee to secure a list of members of the Young Communists League of Massachusetts and the citing for contempt and arrest of Philip Frankfeld and Thomas F. P. O'Dea, Communist leaders in this state.

"The possession of a membership list by the Dies Committee would undoubtedly result in the intimidation of members and would endanger the future of this and other minority groups," Mr. Poland said. The Federal District Court in Washington ruled that the Dies Committee and the United States District Attorney's office acted beyond the scope of law in causing the arrest of the two Communists for contempt of the House of Representatives.

In addition to Mr. Poland, speakers at the meeting tonight will be Llewellyn Jones, editor of the Christian Register, and Mrs Maud Trotter Stewart, editor of the Guardian. Miss Florence Luscomb will preside.

Timilty Hits At Charges In Laundry Case

Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner, in an answer to the equity suits alleging that he permitted members of the Police Department to solicit business for a laundry company owned by his brother, Walter, denies that he is responsible for the conduct and discipline of the members of the department, but says that they, like the Commissioner himself, are governed by the rules of the department.

So far, the Commissioner's answer states, no complaint has been brought to his attention which would require him to take any steps for the purpose of disciplinary action against any members of the Police Department.

Walter H. Timilty also filed an answer charging that the suits were brought by Thomas C. and George Stretch, laundrymen, "for the deliberate purpose of besmirching the reputations" of him and his brother, and to destroy the business of the Elk Laundry because it is not a member of a price-fixing association of linen and towel supply houses.

A flat denial that he and his laundry service ever benefited in any way from the fact of his relationship to the Police Commissioner is also contained in the bill. His answer says:

"Nobody was coerced, nobody was intimidated, nobody was wrongfully induced by Walter Timilty or by police officers in his behalf." To this answer he adds that no police officer ever accompanied him or a representative while customers were being solicited at their places of business, nor did police officers at the request or with the knowledge and acquiescence of Walter Timilty solicit business in his behalf.

By-Law Revision Urged in Milton

Milton taxpayers and rent payers have received a statement reporting the result of a survey by the Milton Taxpayers' Association which includes recommendations for town government economies and 22 specific by-law changes.

Although the survey indicated that the work of the Milton administrators was comparatively good, it found that there was room for substantial economies by elimination of wasteful practises, establishment of standard salaries, centralized purchasing, a breakdown of budget figures, more rigid supervision of appropriations so that they will revert to the town surplus account if not used and revising of by-laws regulating town business.

Cahill Invites Roosevelt To Braintree Centenary

Horace T. Cahill, Acting Governor of Massachusetts, today invited President Roosevelt to attend the Braintree tercentenary celebration, May 23-26. The invitation was sent by wire to the White House and recalled that Braintree was the birthplace of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, John Hancock, and Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, "father of West Point."

Boston Students Get Bid To Maritime Day Program

Appointment of a special committee on schools and colleges, to carry out the proposed plan of inviting all pupils of Greater Boston to a special program in connection with the observance of National Maritime Day, June 9, was announced today at the meeting of the Boston National Maritime Day Committee at the Chamber of Commerce.

The committee, under chairmanship of J. A. Loyall, of Boston, will be expected to notify schools of the plan that may be adopted, whereby children will be entertained at the South Boston Strandway, or Castle Island, during the day's maritime activities. William Arthur Reilly, Fire Commissioner of Boston, who proposed the special program for children, stated that the City of Boston officials and the School Department would cooperate in any arrangements made by the Committee, and that the Fire Department is planning special exhibitions as part of the day's program.

The new modern cruiser Vincennes, built at Fore River, and two destroyers have been designated by the Navy to participate in the Boston celebration, Frank S. Davis, President of the Committee, told the members at today's luncheon meeting. He said that Admiral H. R. Stark, acting Secretary of the Navy, had notified him of the assignment of the vessels, secured, he said, through cooperation of Senators Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and David I. Walsh, and Representative John W. McCormack. The destroyers will be the Haraden and the Mackenzie, the former named for a Gloucester boy who became one of Salem's most famous heroes of privateering days —Jonathan Haraden.

Announcement was made at today's meeting that the Boston & Maine Railroad planned a special low-priced round-trip fare from the leading stations on its lines in Massachusetts to Boston on June 9.

New Haven Tremor Proves Man Made

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12 (AP)—The earth tremor felt in the New Haven area yesterday was man made, not nature's handiwork, it was disclosed today.

An official of the New Haven Trap Rock Company said the spring blast at its North Branford quarry, was set off about 10 a. m. yesterday, the time at which the tremor was recorded on the Fordham University seismograph.

Aside from North Branford itself, where the residents are accustomed to blasting operations, the tremor was most noticeable in the Cedar Hill section of New Haven, and Guilford and North Guilford, areas all located within a few miles of the quarry.

Students Confer On Nation's Needs

College men and women, with the aid of government, business, and educational leaders, are this week end attacking by means of conferences some of the larger problems facing America today—problems of better government, of intelligent social service, of ultimate world peace.

At Harvard University two such conferences begin tonight. One, sponsored by the student Foreign Relations Club, will be concerned with world federation as a solution for international problems. The other, under the auspices of Phillips Brooks House, will investigate the opportunities open to college graduates in government and social service work.

Simultaneously, at Connecticut College, New London, 58 representatives from 29 colleges will discuss preparation for Civil Service Examinations.

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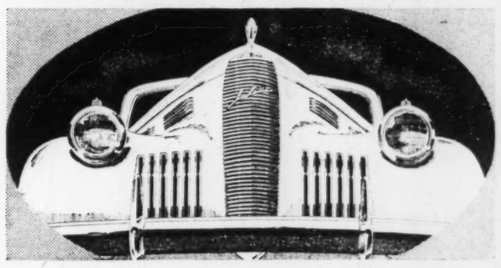
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City Series Opens Baseball Season as Boston Teams Play Games Over Week End

Stengel to Use Strincevich Against Sox in Fenway Game

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the opening Fenway Park engagement against the Red Sox tomorrow, Casey Stengel will send young Nick Strincevich to the mound for the Bees and the former Sacramento side-arm right-hander will attempt to go nine innings. It is Casey's plan to use the rookie as a regular starter when the National League season opens.

As the City Series is all even, both clubs will hustle to gain an edge over the week end. These games do not count in the pennant races, but neither club likes to be beaten before the home folks. The Bees took the first date at Sarasota, 6 to 3, scoring all of their runs in the third inning off Rich. Heinie Majeski's triple with two on was the decisive blow.

Sox Came Back

Two days later at Bradenton, the Red Sox came back with a 7-to-4 triumph, pounding Lou Fette out of the box in the first inning. Dennie Galehouse and Emerson Dickman were the pitchers on the winning side.

Hitting honors for the series to date belong to Flit Cramer, whose five safeties in eight tries averages .625. Jimmy Foxx and Lou Finney have four out of nine each. For the Bees, Al Lopez has three hits in seven times up for a .429 mark and Bob Loane has a .375 figure, with three out of eight.

New Local Heroes

Tomorrow is the day that local fans have been waiting for, as it gives them their first opportunity to see new heroes in action. The crowd will cheer Dom Di Maggio, Mickey Harris, Butland, Hash, Owen, and Lacy on the Red Sox side, and Strincevich, Coffman, Chet Ross, Loane, Scarsella, Javery and other youngsters on the Bees' side.

The injury to Jim Tobin yesterday in Washington was a staggering blow at Stengel's plans, as the veteran right-hander from Pittsburgh was being counted on to pitch the second game of the Brooklyn series here next Wednesday. Jim injured his right knee trying to field a bunt and was not with the team when it rolled into Back Bay station early this morning. He may be on the sidelines for a while. As Lopez is also on the bench with a finger mishap, misfortune is striking at the Bees ahead of schedule this year.

* * *

Shortly after reaching the Hive clubehouse this morning, Stengel announced that Ralph Yonker and Wilbur McElroy will go to the Hartford club of the Eastern League on option. Joe Gulledge, who is signed to a Hartford contract, will join his parent club at the same time. The group will leave here next Friday and meet the Bees' farm team at Trenton, N. J., where it plays exhibition games April 20 and 21.

Rain kept the Bees from working out at the Hive, of course, but the boys settled in the clubhouse and tried on their new uniforms. The home suits are white, with a black B over the heart. The pants are all white, minus piping of any kind.

* * *

Stengel was not too disturbed by the weather, because he feels that his club is in shape and can use the day of rest. He hopes, however, that the sun shines tomorrow and Sunday.

* * *

The manager of the Bees said today that he thought Tobin might be out for at least three weeks. "And I was going to pitch him in the second game against Brooklyn," sighed Casey. Lopez, however, will probably be ready for the opener on Tuesday.

Bruins' Manager Says Only Four Certain of Jobs

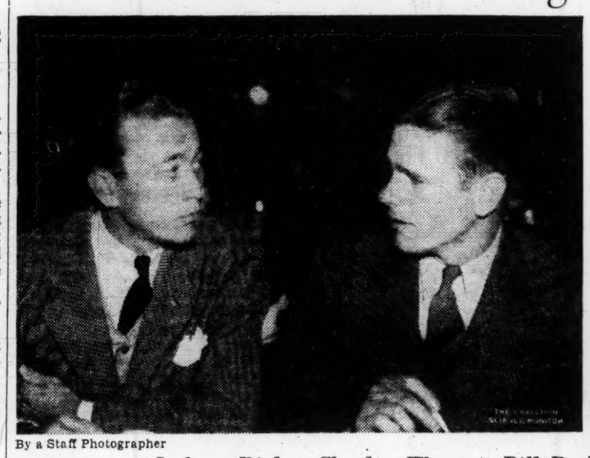
MONTREAL, Que., April 12 (CP)—Manager Art Ross of Boston Bruins said in an interview yesterday that only his "Sauerkraut Line" of Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer, along with defenceman Dit Clapper, are certain of places on next season's edition of the National Hockey League club.

"Everybody's going to fight for positions," said Ross, whose league champions bowed out to New York Rangers in the first-round of Stanley Cup play. "We have some really great youngsters with our Hershey team and they'll make last year's regulars step."

Ross named one forward unit on the Bruins' International-American League farm team which he thinks has a particularly good chance of moving up unbroken.

"Terry Reardon, a right winger, finished the Ranger series with us and looked powerful," he said. "Terry teams with Gordie Bruce and Pat McCreavy on Hershey and they're a red hot forward line."

Red Sox Rookies Lounge Around Hotel on Arrival



By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right: Charley Wagner, Bill Butland, Dominic Di Maggio and Herb Hash

These four rookie members of the Red Sox were snapped at the Hotel Kenmore this morning, shortly after they reached the Hub at the end of their spring training tour. Wagner still belongs in the rookie class, although he has made two or three brief appearances with the varsity. Butland is the towering Minneapolis pitcher, and Hash comes up from the same club. Bill and Herb work tomorrow against the Bees. The young man with the glasses, Di Maggio, should need no introduction.

Burgy Ayres to Face Tufts At Third Base for Harvard

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever he does, there is no question but what he likes to be right where the action is fastest, this tall, rangy athlete named Burgy Ayres of Wallingford, Conn.

The Harvard football season seems away back now, but if you can recall the fellow who snapped the ball back on offense and who backed up the line on defense—that would be Burgy. And if you should chance to see the Crimson baseball team meet Tufts at Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon and watch a husky performer at the "hot" corner—that would still be Burgy.

C. Burgess Ayres, to give him his full title, likes to play baseball, likes it in fact as well as he likes football, in which he played nearly 60 minutes of every game for Dick Harlow last fall. Originally, though, he was a pitcher, and it was as a pitcher that he hoped to star for Harvard.

"But I think I am going to like third base," he said yesterday as Coach Floyd Stahl conducted practice on the varsity diamond in back of the stadium. "I like to pitch and I have played at third, short, and in the outfield. I guess it doesn't matter where I play, just as long as I play."

May Pitch

Despite his shift to the far corner, Ayres may see service on the mound, Coach Stahl declared. "Burgy is a good pitcher, but we have Capt. Tom Healey, Charlie Brackett, Jack Schwede, and Sophomore Lou Clay, and Ayres will get more action as a regular member of the infield than he would as a member of the hurling corps. It would be a shame to waste his hitting ability and strong throwing arm, even though he has a lot to learn as an infielder. We may use him from time to time as a relief pitcher."

Burgy's trial at third means that Bob Fulton, last year's veteran receiver, can go back behind the plate. When this season began, Bob thought he would like to try the infield, but after the southern training trip of five games and the league opener with Columbia in New York last Saturday, he decided he would be of more value to the team in his former position. "Besides, I like catching better," he said. "You seem to have more to do with the ball game."

Choate Record

A graduate of Choate School in Wallingford, Ayres is the second oldest of six boys. His father, Russell, was captain-elect of the 1915 Harvard varsity baseball team, but did not play his senior year because of illness. At Choate, Burgy alternated between third and short, when he did not pitch. His final year there he won six games and lost three.

Last spring, because of football practice, Ayres played in only four games for the freshmen, though he did get in the Yale game as a pinch hitter. (He got his hit.)

* * *

Harvard will be seeking to make up for the two defeats at the hands of Tufts, 4-2 and 8-7, last season. Coach Stahl, who is starting his second year as Harvard coach, intends to use three pitchers—Captain Healey, Charlie Brackett, and Lou Clay. When Healey pitches, Fulton will catch; when Clay works, Charlie Spreyer, the football halfback, will be behind the plate.

* * *

Stahl will present a new batting order tomorrow: Fred Keyes, ss; Torbie Macdonald, cf; Al Pitchford, lf; Gene Lovett, rf; Burgy Ayres, 3b; Bill Tully, 1b; Ed Buckley, 2b; Bob Fulton, c, and Captain Healey, p.

* * *

Coach Ken Nash, now in his twentieth year as coach of Tufts baseball, will probably start his ace, Capt. Al Hatch, on the mound. Hatch won both games from the Crimson last year, limiting the heavy-hitting Harvard batters to six hits in the first game, and scattering eight in the second.

* * *

Judge Nash's near-veteran team finds Joe Dineen, at first, Lou Gessay at second, George Chiros at short, Mark Hannabury at third, and Brony Budrunas, Tom Lee, and Frank Bennett in the outfield. Ben Gaieski, Everett Backman, or Frank Curtis will catch, as Nash tries to find a replacement for Capt. Joe Weeks, the Jumbos' 1939 star.

A. B. C. Bowling

DETROIT, April 12 (AP)—Another heavy attack by champions, ex-champions and near-champions is expected to shake up the standings in the American Bowling Congress tournament this week end.

Joe Wilman of Chicago, all-events winner at Cleveland last year with a 2,028 tally, heads the list of performers on the week-end card. Wilman is the last of the 1939 champions to roll. Also on the list is Adolph Carlson, Chicago, former national match champion.

The Weber's Dairy Team of Joliet, Ill., climbed into second place in the five-man division last night to create the only major change of an otherwise dull day. The Joliet five rolled 2,971, 12 pins short of the score posted by the leading Klings team of Flint, Mich.

Maxie Stein, all-events record holder, rolled a dismal 558 in his first appearance of the current tourney as a member of the Warner Brothers team, Burbank, Calif. His score virtually eliminated him from any chance at another all-events title.

Seeded Players Lose

PINEHURST, N. C., April 12 (AP)—Three seeded players fell by the wayside yesterday in the quarter-finals of the men's singles of the North and South Amateur tennis tournament.

Alex Guerry of Sewanee, Tenn., beat Harris Everett, of New Orleans, seeded No. 8, in three sets, 6—4, 1—6, 12—10. Ham Anthony of West Palm Beach, Fla., upset Buffington, of Atlanta, Ga., seeded No. 5.

The No. 4 seeded player, Bill Rawlins, was eliminated by John Ager of Durham, 9—7, 6—3.

The other seeded players won their matches. Charles Rider of Malverne, L. I., the defending champion, beat Zan Carter of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2, and Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla., trounced Kenneth Evenson of Floral Park, L. I., 7—5, 6—3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Charley Daw, former A. B. C. and match champion, bowled two 300 games in three-game stretch, for 801 total at Milwaukee.

Lesley Cup Golf Matches Resumed

Competition between 10-man teams from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Eastern Canada for the Lesley Cup will be resumed this year, with matches scheduled to take place at The Country Club in Brookline August 16-17, Trustees of the Cup have announced.

The 1939 matches, which were to have been played at Oyster Harbors last September, were cancelled because of Canada's entry into the war. The Lesley Cup is now held by the New York team as a result of its 1938 victory at Ardmore, Pa.

Skating Season To Conclude At Brighton Rink

The winter season of skating events will come to a close at the rink of the Skating Club of Boston on Soldiers Field Road Sunday night with a program of speed and figure exhibitions.

The annual New England indoor speed skating championships will provide 10 racing events from the quarter-mile to three miles. Carmelita Landry, the Fitchburg skater who recently won North American championship in the half-mile, will lead the women skaters. Francis Engelhardt of Salem, former captain of the Cornell skating team and New England champion, will race Joseph Janci of Norwalk, Conn., for the Tower Trophy.

Joan Tozzer of the Skating Club of Boston, United States singles champion, and holder with Bernard Fox of the North American pairs championship, will make her farewell appearance in Boston. Mr Fox will skate with Miss Tozzer and Polly Blodgett, Leslie Glazier, Roberta Jenks, Dorothy Glazier, Peggy Stuart, Fay Kirby, and Fred A. Parmenter will present a group number.

The public is invited to attend the program, which will start at 8 p. m.

Jane Cothran Leads

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 12 (AP)—Slender Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., held a three-stroke lead today as she entered the final round of the 72-hole Land of the Sky spring invitation golf tournament.

Miss Cothran overcame a bad start yesterday, but shot an 83. She soared nine strokes over par on the first nine holes, and came home in 39. Only other contestant in striking distance was Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., who shot an 85 for a 54-hole score of 252, to Miss Cothran's 249.

Maguire Named Husky Catcher For B. C. Game

Sophomore Mickey Maguire of Beverly will be Nortseastern's starting catcher against Boston College tomorrow afternoon at Newton, Coach Herb Gallagher decided this morning. The Husky mentor, now starting his third year as head coach, is pretty well set on his line-up for the Eagles.

Maguire gets the catching call ahead of Ray Yetten, who was in the front running until he injured his arm this week. Yetten probably will play part of the game, however.

Ed Lovequist, who alternated between first base and the outfield, has been shifted back from his temporary work with the catching squad and will be at first. The veteran Joe Beaton will be at second, Sophomore Al Pajonas at short, and Co-Captain Sammy Swardlick at third.

Gallagher has made four nominations for the outfield posts and probably will not decide which three will play until just before game time. The problem might be solved if Sophomore Wally Sullivan does the pitching.

If Sully is on the mound, the outfield will have Ed Colt in left, Sylvan Simon in center, and Co-Captain Alex Struzziero in right. If Sully does not pitch, he probably will get either left or center field.

Charlie Foster of Lynn and Dave Gerry of Topsfield, both of whom had plenty of action last year, are expected to divide the mound assignment, although Gallagher will not commit himself. There is also a possibility that Ed Barry, stylish sophomore from Wellesley, will be available. All three boys have had plenty of experience.

This will be the fifth game between Boston College and Northeastern since Gallagher became varsity coach. The previous four games have been split, and strangely enough, the Huskies will be seeking their second win in successive games over the Eagles, since they closed the 1939 season with a victory over the Heightsmen.

Bees Drop Another

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Jimmy Bloodworth's single in the 7th inning scoring Buddy Lewis yesterday gave Washington a 5-to-4 victory over the Boston Bees.

It was the Senators' 5th straight victory over the National Leaguers in their exhibition series.

Jim Tobin, Bee pitcher, injured his right knee trying to field Lewis' bunt. He was carried from the field. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
Boston (N)	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	—	4	9	3
Washington (A)	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	x	—	5	11	2

Batteries—Tobin, Javery (7), Barnicle (8) and Andrews, Leonard, Jacobs (8) and Ferrell, Early.

Red Sox Await Game Tomorrow As Tilt Today Is Called Off

The Red Sox reached Boston this morning after a long trip from their training site in Sarasota, Fla., and after a few hours of freedom, they called off the trip to Worcester, where they were scheduled to play the annual game against Holy Cross. At Fenway Park tomorrow they will make their Boston bow in the first of two games to be played against the Bees over the week end.

The Red Sox record against all competition, major and minor league, included 16 victories against eight defeats. Against big league opposition, the Sox won 12 and lost seven games.

Beat Orioles 6-5

With the team as it left the sleeper after a jump from Baltimore, where the Orioles were beaten, 6-5, in 10 innings yesterday, were 25 players, five of them newcomers. Another recruit, Mickey Harris, had permission to spend the day in his New York City home, and one of the veterans, Doc Cramer, also was missing, being at his Manahawkin, N. J., home for the day.

Seeing Boston for the first time was Dominic Di Maggio, lone rookie in the regular Boston lineup. The bespectacled youngster from San Francisco, brother of Joe and Vince, has won the right field job and will be seen in action at Fenday Park tomorrow.

Veteran Newcomer

Herbert Hash, Bill Butland, and George Lacy were other rookies with the returning Sox. There was one veteran newcomer to the team, Marvin Owen, third baseman acquired during the winter from Chicago. He is a reserve infielder.

Joe Cronin had planned to pitch Joe Heving and Charlie Wagner against Holy Cross today. Woody Rich, Herb Hash, and Bill Butland were listed to face the Bees tomorrow. In Sunday's game, he probably will use Denny Galehouse, Emerson Dickman, and Jim Bagby.

Five Starters

On the trip north from Sarasota, Cronin tentatively decided on four starting pitchers, in addition to Lefty Grove, who is expected to pitch the American League opener in Washington on Tuesday. Galehouse, Dickman, Bagby, and Harris have won the starting berths, with Jack Wilson losing out because of his ill success the last two weeks.

Besides presenting Di Maggio in right field and Hash and Butland on the mound, the Red Sox will reveal Ted Williams as a left fielder to Boston fans for the first time in tomorrow's game. Otherwise the team will be the same one which closed the season in second place last fall.

* * *

Red Sox players were eager for a sight of the remodelled Fenway Park, and Ted Williams was especially anxious to see how much power it would take for him to hit a home run into the new right field stands and bull pens . . . Both games are being played at Fenway Park because the new Beehive fences are not completed . . . The Sox and Bees each have a victory in the series.

Frank Shellenback, new Red Sox pitching coach, will hold down the first base coaching assignment. Tom Daly will be back at third . . . The Red Sox may close a deal which will send Ted Olson to Baltimore, although the Orioles want Charlie Wagner.

Flaherty to Star for N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 12—A squad which may perform better in individual events rather than team play will represent the University of New Hampshire in track this spring.

First glance, at least, shows the Wildcats to have a number of men who should do well. Balance, so necessary in duty meets, is lacking, much to the concern of Coach Paul Sweet.

Flaherty Best

Brightest light on the New Hampshire squad is towering Matt Flaherty of Portland, Maine. Ranked high among the nation's weightmen, the 1940 football captain has hurled the hammer 179 feet 3 inches and the discus 134 feet. Flaherty is given at least an even chance of placing among the first three in the national competition this summer, a spot which he lost a year ago when he called attention to his own foul which the judges had not noted.

Little Warren Jones, one of the smallest men in eastern track, who tips the scales at 108 pounds, is likely to figure prominently in the middle-distance and distance races. Standing but a few inches over the five-foot mark, the Laconia boy runs the mile at 4:29 and the half at 2:01.6.

Other Figures

Other figures in New Hampshire's track picture this year are Larry Stewart of Center Barnstead who broad jumps 23 feet 3¾ inches and runs the 100-yard dash in 10.2 seconds; Frank Wright of North Harpswell, Maine, who has been clocked a fraction over 50 seconds in the 440; and Ted Underwood of Milford, former New England steeplechase champion, who has touched 9:45 in the two mile.

New Hampshire's greatest weaknesses once again as in past years are in the field. Javelin, high jump, and pole vault are without contenders who can be ranked as potential winners, and Flaherty and Stewart are the only dependable entries in other events.

Hurdling is another weak spot with Mike Piecewicz of Nashua the only prospect with any experience.

Tarzan to Defend Marathon Honors

The big Patriots' Day Marathon run conducted by the Boston Athletic Association April 19th, which this year will be the 44th consecutive race, bids fair to produce the greatest competition in the history of the annual classic.

The entries announced yesterday brought the total list up to 104, and leading the pack is none other than a two-time winner and the record holder for the course, Ellison M. "Tarzan" Brown of Westerly, R. I.

"Tarzan" established the record of 2h. 28m. 51 4-5s. in the 1939 race and is out to better his own mark this year. Brown first won this event in 1936 and feels confident that he will be the first across the line on Exeter Street a week from today between 2:25 and 2:30 p. m.

Other entries received included: Archie Neilson, North Medford Club; Fabien Lamontagne, Les Cours Joyeux, Montreal; Augustus Johnson, Interstate S. C., Portchester, N. Y.; Edward Sienkiewicz, Amesbury A. C.; Robert S. Rancin, So Waterloo Harriers, Preston, Ont.; Stanley R. Warner, Medford; Ollie Markinen, Florence A. A.; Gardner Charles B. Timpany, Scituate A. C.; Thomas Flavin, Chippewa Club; Matthew Jacobson, Chippewa Club; William Zygmunt, Chippewa Club; Cornelius A. Leary, Chippewa Club; Carmine F. Cardamone, Chippewa Club; Robert E. McCullough, Staten Island, N. Y.; Norman W. Hamley, Worcester Marathon, Worcester, Mass.; Joseph W. Plouffe, Norfolk Y. M. A.; Herbert L. Martin, Somerville; Walter Ernest Brengelhurst, Providence Y. M. C. A.; Sam Ouellet, Moosehead, Maine; John J. Leahy, Chippewa Club.

Red Sox in Tenth

BALTIMORE, Md., April 12 (AP)—Catcher Gene Desautels' first homer since the 1938 season enabled the Boston Red Sox to take a 10-inning game from the Baltimore Orioles by a 6-5 margin yesterday as the American Leaguers ended their spring exhibtion tour.

Desautels' circuit blow was made off Ken Prinkle with one out in the tenth. Dom DiMaggio also belted a homer for the Sox and Bill Nagel accounted for two Baltimore runs by driving two balls out of the park.

The Red Sox made eight hits off Harry Matuzak, former Athletic pitcher, and Prinkle and the Orioles were held to six by Mickey Harris and Jack Wilson. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston (A)	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	—	6	8	1
Baltimore (IL)	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	—	5	6	1

Harris, Wilson (5) and Desautels; Matuzak, Prinkle (7) and Karcher, Redmond (7).

Brown vs. Lowell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12—In the opening home appearance of the season, the Brown baseball team will seek its first triumph in four starts tomorrow afternoon against Lowell Textile at Aldrich Field.

Despite defeats by Rutgers, Princeton and Army, the Brunonians are still confident of chalking up a sizeable number of wins, once they hit their stride.

Ray McCulloch, senior right-hander, who set down the Textilers, 7-0, a year ago will probably again be elected to take the mound for Brown, with Capt. Art Proulx, star Lowell fast ball hurler, his opponent.

Royals Lose Again

MONTREAL, April 12 (CP)—Kirkland Lake Blue Devils moved to within a victory of the Allan Cup finals last night by defeating Montreal Royals 3-1 for their second straight win in the Eastern Canada Senior hockey final. Cooper, McCreedy, and Kowcinak scored for the Northern Ontario team and Acheson for the Montrealers.

Lafayette Track

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—An attractive schedule for the Lafayette College track team this spring has been announced by Henry W. Clark, director of athletics at Lafayette.

Six dual meets have been scheduled, including a trip to Charlottesville, Va., to meet the University of Virginia. The Maroon team will also participate in the Penn Relays at Philadelphia and in the Middle Atlantic track and field championships which will be held in Easton. The annual Lafayette interscholastic meet will be held in Easton on May 4.

The schedule is as follows:

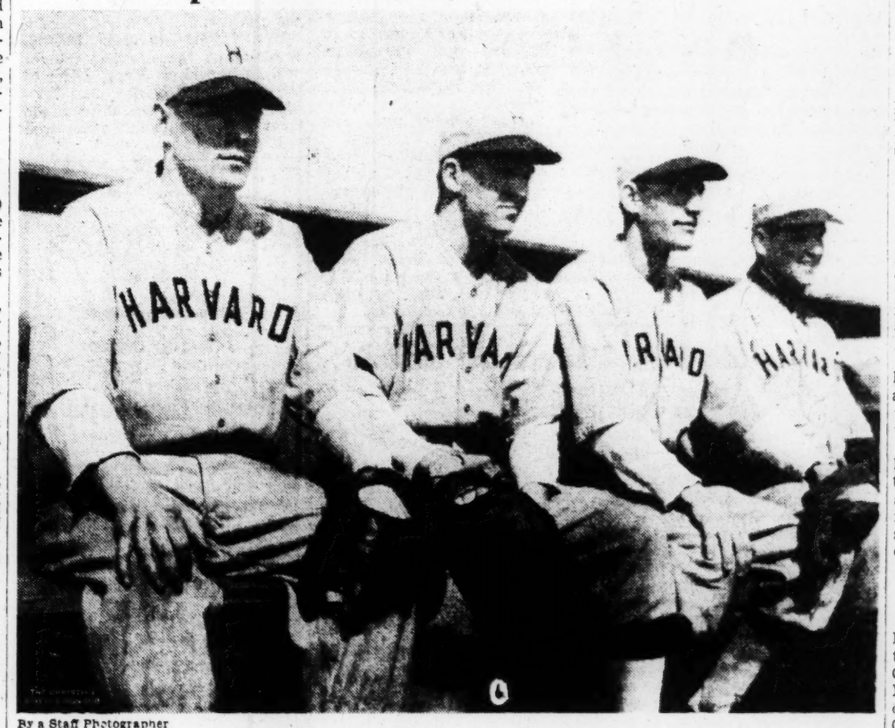
April 13, Swarthmore; April 20, Virginia, away; April 24, Muhlenberg, away; April 26-27, Penn Relays; May 1, Rutgers, home; May 10-11, Middle Atlantic championships; May 14, Haverford, away; May 18, Lehigh, away.

Prichard to Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The acquisition of Bob Prichard, a first baseman, on option from Birmingham, has been announced by the Springfield management of the Eastern League. Prichard finished last season here but was drafted by Birmingham.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. BEES
Seats at Filene's, Boston HUB. 2195

Open Home Season Tomorrow



By a Staff Photographer

Coach Floyd Stahl has put together this infield which will represent Harvard tomorrow afternoon against Tufts at Soldiers Field, Brighton. Burgy Ayres will be in the infield for the first time, replacing Bob Fulton, who will return to catcher. Left to right: Ed Buckley, 2b; Bill Tully, 1b; Fred Keyes, ss; and Ayres, 3b.

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National Collegiate Track Championships Set for June 21-22 at Minneapolis

Minnesota Opens Spring Schedule on April 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—After a long winter indoors, University of Minnesota athletes will get outdoors once again this month, opening a spring schedule that will be climaxed by the National Collegiate track championships June 21-22 at Memorial Stadium.

Baseball, track, golf and tennis teams will play out schedules with Big Ten and non-conference opponents, while Coach Bernie Bierman sends his spring football squad through six weeks of drill on Northrop Field. The big question facing all coaches and squads is how soon the weather will permit them to begin their outdoor work. All teams will begin work immediately, practicing indoors if necessary.

Baseball Series

Highlights of the home schedule include Big Ten baseball series with Northwestern, Wisconsin and Michigan, track meets with Iowa and Nebraska, the annual spring football game to be played at Memorial Stadium on a date to be set later and such non-collegiate events as the state high school track meet.

Coach Frank G. McCormick's Gopher baseball nine will have the advantage of six early season games when it opens its home schedule. Making use of the annual spring vacation period last week, the squad made an auspicious start in the South, winning four out of six games.

A rather scant home schedule will see the track team at Memorial Stadium twice before the NCAA meet. The team will meet Iowa on May 4 and Nebraska on June 1. Topping the away from home schedule will be a dual meet with Army at West Point on May 18.

Heavy Golf Schedule

Always a contender in Big Ten golf circles, Coach W. R. Smith's promising team will play a heavy schedule, with four matches scheduled at home. The Gopher tennis squad will play its first season on the new campus courts adjacent to the Field House.

Minnesota Spring Schedule, 1940
(Nonconference games may be added to schedule later.)

April 19, baseball: Ohio State at Columbus; 20, baseball: Ohio State at Columbus; track: Kansas Relays at Lawrence, Kan.; 23, baseball: Luther at Minneapolis; 26, baseball: Luther at Minneapolis; golf: Iowa at Minneapolis 27, tennis: Wisconsin at Minneapolis; track: Drake Relays at Des Moines; 29, golf: Carleton at Minneapolis.

May 1, golf: St. Olaf at Minneapolis; 3, baseball: Northwestern at Minneapolis; tennis: Iowa State at Minneapolis; 4, baseball: Northwestern at Minneapolis; track: Iowa at Minneapolis; tennis: Augustana College at Minneapolis; 6, golf: Iowa State at Minneapolis; 9, tennis: Wisconsin at Madison; 10, baseball: Wisconsin at Minneapolis; tennis: Northwestern at Evanston; golf: Northwestern at Evanston; 11, baseball: Wisconsin at Minneapolis; track: Wisconsin at Madison; tennis: Chicago at Chicago; golf: Notre Dame at South Bend; 13, golf: Wisconsin at Madison; 17, baseball: Chicago at Chicago; 18, baseball: Chicago at Chicago; track: Army at West Point; tennis: Iowa at Minneapolis; golf: Northwestern & Ohio State at Columbus; 20-21, golf: Big Ten meet at Columbus, Ohio; 23-24-25, tennis: Big Ten meet at Evanston, Ill.; 24-25, baseball: Michigan at Minneapolis; 24-25, track: Big Ten at Chicago.

June 1, baseball: Iowa at Iowa City; 7, track: Central Collegiate at Milwaukee; 17, track: Big Ten vs. Pacific Coast at Evanston; 21-22, track: National Collegiate Championships at Minneapolis; 24-29, golf: National Collegiate meet at Mancnester, Vermont.

May 18 or 25: Spring Football Game at Memorial Stadium (date tentative).

Cornell to Make a Bid To Recapture Lost Glory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 12 — Cornell, winner of 10 national relay championships in the annual Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, will make a bid to recapture some of its lost glory on April 26 and 27 on Franklin Field by entering 10 relay teams in the important races.

In 1937 the Big Red trackmen won their last title as the shuttle hurdle team breasted the tape a winner. Since then the Ithacans have been a threat every year in most of the races they have entered but have not had quite enough to win a first place.

Won 4-Mile Five Times

Cornell, noted for its great distance runners, won the four-mile championship five times, in 1911, 1915, 1916, 1919, and 1922; won both the quarter- and half-mile events, in 1934 and the shuttle hurdle in 1934 in addition to 1937, and the freshman one mile, in 1920.

Jack Moakley's four-mile team of this year while not as strong individually as some of his past combinations, may surprise and give the more favored teams a keen fight for titular honors.

Emery Wingerter, Heptagonal cross-country champion, more than likely will anchor the four-mile team. In addition to his Heptagonal title, Wingerter finished fourth in the I. C. 4 A. mile. W. Schmidt, P. Hoag, and S. Lambert are the other members of the team.

Cornell's other relay entries are in the sprint and distance medley, two mile, shuttle hurdle, one mile, and the two sprints, 440 and 880. The mile team of Walter Zittel, Rex Wood, George Knoerl and Alexander Walker, with the first named capable of breaking 50 seconds should prove a contender in the event.

Weather Handicap

Inability to get outdoors much before the annual carnival greatly handicaps Cornell in its efforts to develop relay combinations. The bad weather that seems to envelop Ithaca during April has been a great handicap to its veteran coach.

Indications point to another outpouring of college and high school athletes for the two-day carnival. The return of the New York high schools after a year's absence will send the total number of entries up to what is expected to be a record breaking figure.

Baseball Briefs

By the Associated Press

DAYTON, Ohio—Rained out yesterday, the Detroit Tigers and Cincinnati Reds try it again in their enroute-home series. Tommy Bridges and Buck Newsom, stars of the Detroit hill staff, were down for their final airing before the start of the season next week. Whitey Moore was Manager Bill McKechnie's choice.

* * *

MAYFIELD, Ky.—The rumor persists that the Phillies are trying to get Paul Campbell, Louisville first baseman, to bolster the right side of their infield. The Phils and Athletics meet today in their second City Series game. Connie Mack has taken a big liking to Les McCrabb, rookie pitcher up from Williamsport of the Eastern League.

* * *

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Back home a day ahead of schedule because their final road games were cancelled, the Cardinals and Browns took it easy today before clashing in the first game of the City Series tomorrow. The Cards, saving their mound aces—Curt Davis and Lon Warneke—for the National League opener, have nominated Bill McGee, Max Lanier and Bob Bowman to face the Browns, while Manager Fred Haney said Johnny Whitehead, Nate Andrews, Vernon Kennedy, Elden Auker, Bob Harris and George Coffman would work in the series.

* * *

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—Johnny Allen has raised the Cleveland Indians' hopes that he will return to his 1936-'37 form. So far the once-great right-hander has gone no further than five innings, but he will get his real test at Cleveland Sunday when he attempts to go the route in the wind-up of the Giants-Indians barnstorming series. Allen has insisted from the outset of training that his arm is 100 per cent stronger than at any time last year. It was Bob Feller vs. Cliff Melton here today.

* * *

WASHINGTON—For a club that has been billed as short on power, the Nats have been doing nicely of late. Salting away their eighth straight victory yesterday at the expense of the Boston Bees, they again demonstrated that they had the power when it counted. Fans are beginning to take Manager Bucky Harris seriously when he says this is the best Washington team since the 1925 pennant winners.

BROOKLYN—Such new Dodger heroes as Joe Vosmik, Roy Cullenbine, Peewee Reese, Charlie Gilbert and Tex Carleton were scheduled to make their bows to the "home folks" at Ebbets Field today as the Flatbush club opened a three-game series with the Yanks. Red Ruffing was down to start for the Yanks, with Carleton sidearming them across for the Dodgers. Manager Leo Durocher's six-inning stint at shortstop yesterday, his first of the season, led to the belief that he would be in there on opening day.

* * *

CHICAGO—Trailing 5 to 7 in their exhibition road games against the White Sox, the Cubs needed to sweep the three-game City Series starting here today to top their cross-town rivals in their annual spring rivalry. Bill Lee of the Cubs and Bill Dietrich of the White Sox were nominated to start the ball rolling.

* * *

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Held idle by rain and cold, the Pittsburgh Pirates came here today for a couple of days of inside workouts. Manager Frankie Frisch disclosed that he plans to start Bob Klinger, Max Butcher and Mace Brown in the opening series against the Cardinals, and then use Danny MacFayden in the inaugural at Pittsburgh.

Dodgers Sell Pitcher

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 12 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced last night they had sold Al Hollingsworth, southpaw pitcher, to the Washington Senators and had purchased Catcher Angelo Giuliani from the Senators. Hollingsworth previously had been released outright to Montreal of the International League, but refused to report to the minor league team.

The New York Yankees announced the release of First Baseman Johnny Sturm on option to Kansas City.

Pacific Coast League

By the Associated Press

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Diego	8	3	.727
Oakland	8	4	.667
Seattle	7	5	.583
Los Angeles	6	5	.545
Hollywood	5	7	.417
Portland	5	7	.417
Sacramento	5	7	.417
San Francisco	3	9	.250

Results April 11

Sacramento 4, Portland 2.
Oakland 9, San Diego 4.
Seattle 9, San Francisco 6.
Los Angeles 9, Hollywood 6.

'Safe at Second' —By Pap'

Mickey WITEK
—THE ROOKIE FROM NEWARK IS SLATED TO COVER SECOND BASE FOR THE GIANTS !!
NOT A SENSATIONAL BALL PLAYER, BUT HE IS STEADY AND SHOULD PROVE USEFUL TO THE CLUB
IT'S A LIVING
HE WAS THE LEADING SHORTSTOP IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE DESPITE HIS PREFERENCE FOR SECOND BASE
I'LL PLAY SECOND BASE BUT NOT SECOND FIDDLE
HIS VIOLIN HELPED START HIM ON HIS BASEBALL CAREER
PAP'

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Mickey Witek may never be a great ball player but Manager Bill Terry is satisfied that the recruit from the Newark Bears is going to hold down the second base job for the Giants for some time to come.

Witek is one of those thoroughly capable ball players who goes about his chores without fuss or fanfare. One of his outstanding qualities is his steadiness. Last season with the Bears he was the only player in the International League who did not take a day off. Mickey didn't miss a game.

All through his baseball career, Mickey has dreamed of playing second base on a major league team. When Bill Terry announced that Witek would be his regular second sacker, Mickey achieved his baseball ambition. In his climb through the minors, he was constantly being forced to play shortstop when all the time he wanted to be a second baseman.

Mickey never liked playing short and yet for the past two years, with the Newark Bears, he was selected as the International League's all-star nominee for that position. Last year he won the International's Most Valuable Player award.

Witek's steadiness is reflected in his batting record for the season. He made 204 safe blows in 156 games and drove in 104 runs. He led the league in singles with a total of 153, about one a game. He isn't a long hitter but he hits to right field most of the time and in the Polo Grounds, the home of the Giants, a right field hitter has a great advantage. He will drive in a lot of runs for the Giants just as he did for the Bears.

Witek started his baseball career with Bassett of the Bi-State League after hitch-hiking to Virginia from his home in Luzerne, Pa. That was in 1935. He worked with Norfolk for two years and then moved up the Yankee chain to Newark.

—Pap'

Kilian and Vopel Win

CLEVELAND, April 12 (AP)—Gustav Kilian and Heinz Vopel, German riders, won Cleveland's 10th international six-day bicycle race last night, edging out five rival teams on sprint points.

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A
(Best four out of seven)
First game—Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Second game—Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Third game—Boston 4, Rangers 3.
Fourth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Fifth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Sixth game—Rangers 4, Bruins 1.
Rangers win series, four games to two.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Rangers	4	2	15	9
Boston	2	4	9	15

Series B
(Best two out of three)
First game—Toronto 3, Chicago 2. (6m. 35s. overtime).
Second game—Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	3
Chicago	0	2	3	5

Toronto wins series, two straight games.

Series C
(Best two out of three)
First game—Detroit 2, Americans 1 (25s. overtime).
Second game—Americans 5, Detroit 4.
Third game—Detroit 3, Americans 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Detroit	2	1	9	7
Americans	1	2	7	9

Detroit wins series, two out of three games.

Series D
(Best two out of three)
First game—Toronto 2, Detroit 1.
Second game—Toronto 3, Detroit 1
Toronto wins series, two straight games.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	2
Detroit	0	2	2	5

Series E
(Cup Final)
(Best four out of seven)

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Rangers	3	2	11	9
Toronto	2	3	8	11

First game—Rangers 2, Toronto 1. 15m. 30s. overtime.
Second game—Rangers 6, Toronto 2.
Third game—Toronto 2, Rangers 1.
Fourth game—Toronto 3, Rangers 6.
Fifth game—Rangers 2, Toronto 1, 31m. 43s. overtime.

Sport Siftings

No Australian tennis players will compete in American tournaments this summer. This bit of news was received today by a Monitor tennis writer in a letter from John Bromwich, outstanding Australian Davis Cup player. Bromwich indicated the war situation would prevent the opportunity of any United States tour.

"All of us will be in the army camp this winter (equivalent to summer season in the United States) so unfortunately no team will be able to come.

"I'll miss those excellent tournaments and specifically another chance to play Bobby Riggs. But, I guess Riggs is just as anxious to play Adrian (Quist) again."

Bromwich was referring to the defeat administered Riggs by Quist in the Davis Cup challenge round last September at Merion, that proved to be the turning point in the Cup being won by Australia.

Challenge?

A ray of hope on the possibility of the United States sending players to Australia to challenge for the Cup was offered by Bromwich in writing: "War interferes very little with tennis out here except that quite a few of the players are in the regular army."

In the Australian season just completed, Bromwich won the majority of the big tournaments, although Quist upset him in the Australian championships.

Bromwich defeated Quist in the finals of the New South Wales and Victorian tournaments, and also won the Queensland tourney where Quist did not enter.

In the Australian Nationals, the veteran campaigner Jack Crawford flashed back his old form and upset Bromwich in the semifinals, but lost to Quist in the finals.

Unbeaten in Doubles

In doubles play, Bromwich and Quist won every tournament they entered and have now gone 15 months without losing a match.

Commeting on women's tennis, Bromwich wrote, "Nancye Wynne won the ladies' singles by playing brilliant tennis, and with the exception of Alice Marble, I think she is the best in the world."

Another interesting bit of information sent by the Australian told about the coming sensation of the country "down-under," O. W. Sidwell. "Sidwell is certain to play Davis Cup tennis for Australia," Bromwich wrote. "He plays a nice free all-court game, has plenty of confidence, no weakness, and a lot of stamina. His best strokes are passing shots and smashes."

* * *

Don Faurot of the U. of Missouri and Hobb Adams, the new Kansas State grid mentor, have never met as opponents in the role of coaches but they have opposed each other on the gridiron as players . . . Frank Loebs, new football coach at Washington U, pronounces it "Labes" . . . Chicago cricketers will play a team from the Southwestern Ontario Cricket League in London, Ont., July 16 . . . the Chicago team later will visit St. Catherines, Ont., before leaving for Philadelphia and an extended U. S. tour.

* * *

Lafayette will resume grid relations with Navy and Bucknell in 1941 . . . Sports appearing on Auburn's co-ed intramural athletic program are volleyball, swimming, tennis, quoits, twenty-one and shuffleboard

D. G. D.

Rangers In Lead Again By Victory

TORONTO, April 12 (AP)—Victorious 2 to 1 in a furious overtime struggle last night, the New York Rangers need only one more win over the Maple Leafs to clinch the Stanley Cup, emblematic of world hockey supremacy.

Coming back from two-straight defeats on the local ice, the Rangers captured the crucial fifth game of the National Hockey League play-off finals when Murray Patrick, son of Manager Lester Patrick, slammed the winning goal into the net in 11:43 of the second overtime period. The sixth, and possibly the deciding game, is scheduled here tomorrow night.

The Maple Leafs, riding the crest after two-straight victories and supremely confident they had the Rangers on the run, took a big chance and lost. Manager Conny Smythe held four of his regulars out of the contest to give them a rest, and the Rangers didn't fail to grasp the opportunity.

It might prove to have been a blunder, and the 13,694 Canadian fans who witnessed the game were anything but optimistic when they filed from the arena.

But for a mistake, the Rangers might have won in regulation time from the weakened Leafs. Neil Colville scored their first goal midway of the opening period, when he and his brother, Mac, and Alex Shibicky made a concerted attack upon Goalie Turk Broda.

In the second period, however, Mac Colville kicked the puck into his own net by mistake during a wild scramble, and it nearly proved disastrous, Syl Apps was credited with the score for Toronto, simply because he was handiest.

Neil Colville's first-period goal was his first for the Rangers in 23 play-off contests. He couldn't have picked a better time to do it.

General Public Allowed to Buy H-Y Grid Seats

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12 (AP)—The days when a ticket to one of the "Big Three" football games was about as easy to get as a movie star's telephone number seems very far away as the Yale ticket committee, announcing prices for next fall, reveals that unreserved seats will be sold for the Yale-Harvard game.

It will be the first time in the history of modern Eli football that sections of the vast Yale Bowl will be open on a first-come-first-served basis for a "Big Three" tilt. Choicer seats wil be reserved at higher prices.

For two games—the opener against Virginia on Oct. 5 and the Brown game on Nov. 2—general admission will prevail for the entire bowl. A two-price arrangement, with unreserved seats at each end of the stadium, was announced for the Dartmouth, Navy, and Cornell contests as well as for Harvard. The Princeton and Pennsylvania games will be played away from home.

The Harvard prices will be $3.85 for reserved seats and $2.20 general admission. For Dartmouth, Navy, and Cornell it will be $3.30 reserved and $1.65 general admission and all seats at the Virginia and Brown games will be $1.65.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Judnich Fixture With Browns

If the St. Louis Browns ever amount to anything in the American League—and this should not be interpreted as a suggestion that they will in 1940—the Yankees will deserve an assist. Exclusive of the pitcher, Fred Haney might open the season Tuesday at Detroit with no less than six former Yanks in his starting line-up. According to reports, the Brownie manager likes George McQuinn at first base, Don Heffner at second, Joe Gallagher, Myril Hoag and Walter Judnich in the outfield, and Joe Glenn behind the plate. Glenn's arrival in a uniform has been delayed by a long holdout siege.

Bees After Judnich

In spring games, Haney's best outfielder has been Judnich, a rangy fellow who always looked as if he would make the Yankee varsity, but never quite did. Joe McCarthy was too well fixed for fly chasers at the stadium. Several other big league organizations dickered for Judnich, including the Boston Bees, before the Browns sealed his contract.

Judnich excells on defense and may eventually become a good hitter. When he does connect, the ball generally takes a long ride. With Newark last season, Walter batted only .284 against International League pitching, but 57 of his drives were for extra bases and he drove in 105 runs for the Bears. Since the beginning of training, the rookie has been a sensation and Haney is ready to open the regular season with him in center field.

Barnes Likes Team

Judnich is Haney's No. 1 outfielder, according to gossip, which should give you an idea of the team's possibilities. Remember, the boy has yet to appear in his first big league game. President Donald Barnes told one touring scribe that he thought the Browns might surprise a few people this year after the bell rang, but the prexy neglected to explain just how his boys would do it. The club might have a fair offense, if Haney can keep the players hustling, but the pitching is suggestive of seventh or eighth places.

Along with the three one-time Yankees, Haney has Ray Radcliff and Chet Laabs for outfielders. Radcliff may push himself into the front line. Harland Clift is back to play third base. The shortstop is Alan Strange, an experienced newcomer from the Seattle Pacific Coast League club. Shortly after the deal was completed, Strange shouted that he would never play in St. Louis, and loud enough so everybody in the country could hear him. The Browns must have harbored a different thought on the subject, however, for the Seattle purchase will be between Clift and Heffner when the season opens next week.

Pitching Staff

Haney has an odd collection of pitchers. On the staff are Jake Wade and Elden Auker, Red Sox cast-offs; Russ Van Atta, who disappointed the Yankees several years back; Johnny Whitehead, who almost ate himself out of the American League when he belonged to the Chicago White Sox; Roxie Lawson, who once won 18 for the Detroit Tigers, and Vernon Kennedy, formerly with the White Sox and Tigers and the possessor of a no-hit triumph over Cleveland. John Kramer and Howard Mills looked like "comers" last year, judging by the attention rival managers showed in them during the winter meetings.

In 1939 the Browns finished in the cellar with 43 victories and 111 defeats. They lost five more games than the Yankees won and trailed the seventh-place Athletics by 13 full contests. The Browns were supposed to have been stronger near the close of last season, but it is noted that they lost 10 of their last 11 engagements. Under these circumstances, and with Connie Mack predicting a few more wins for his A's, it is difficult to vision Haney any higher than the top step of the cellar at the close of 1940.

Lafayette Grid Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Hooks Mylin, head football coach at Lafayette College, is not given much to optimism when it comes to discussing future gridiron prospects, yet he is far from pessimistic after looking at the spring grid drills.

In fact, Mylin went so far as to predict that the Maroon will be somewhat stronger than last season and should win a majority of its games. Coming in the face of the loss of 10 regulars from last year, such a prediction may appear far fetched, but Mylin is quite pleased with the showing of some of the freshman candidates.

"If we can find a quarterback to replace Bellis and a good blocking back, we may go places," he said.

Three members of this year's freshman team expected to make good are William Kresge, of West Pittston, a 200-pound guard; John Svenson, of Englewood, N. J., an 180-pound end, and Charles Nagle, of Herkimer, N. Y., a 175-pound back.

Other freshmen who have impressed are Harry Casey, of Smithfield, guard; Joe Braido, of Penn Argyl, tackle; Same Alexander, of Pittsburgh, back, and Ramsey Maddock, of Washington, N. J., guard.

Of last year's reserves whom Mylin expects to see a lot of action, John McKenna, of Bronx, N. Y., guard, and Donald Meeker, of Basking Ridge, N. J., tackle, look promising. Others are Joe Laird, of Wilmington, Del., and William Martindale, of Bala, ends; Lawrence Marchetti, of Hazelton, center, and James Farrell, of Hartford, Conn., and Kenneth Allen, of Rochester, N. H., backs.

The return of Ed Marsh, of Lansdowne, to the squad, also cheered Mylin, who expects the former Friends' Central youth to make a strong bid at quarterback. Marsh, a junior, did not play football last year.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 11

At Lynchburg, Va.—New York (A) 11, Brooklyn (N) 4.
At Washington, D. C.—Washington (A) 5, Boston (N) 4.
At Danville, Va.—New York (N) 8, Cleveland (A) 2.
At Baltimore, Md.—Boston (A) 6, Baltimore (IL) 5.
At Portsmouth, Ohio—Cincinnati (N) vs. Detroit (A) cancelled, rain.
At Tulsa, Okla.—St. Louis (N) vs. Tulsa (Texas) cancelled, wet grounds.
At Kansas City, Kan.—Chicago (N) vs. St. Louis (A) cancelled, snow, cold.
At Springfield, Ill.—Chicago (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N) cancelled, snow, cold.
At Nashville, Tenn.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Philadelphia (A) cancelled, rain.

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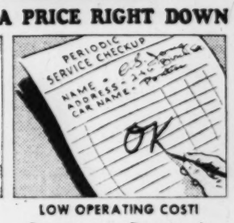

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	889,690
1940 volume to date	58,567,948
1939 volume to date	75,336,427

Stocks Move Downward In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—A handful of airlines and specialties worked against a downward trend which prevailed among most leaders in today's stock market.

The list was ragged from the start. Near the final hour declines of fractions to around a point were in the majority, but dealings were the lightest of the week. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares.

Speculative ardor was said to have cooled considerably because of the lack of definite information regarding the tide of battle off Norway between the British and Germans. While domestic business news was fairly comforting, even here clouds were to be seen.

Up as much as a point or so at one time were Dresser Mfg., N. Y. Shipbuilding, American Airlines, Transcontinental & Western Air, and Martin-Parry.

Sluggish were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, American Smelting, American Telephone, Goodyear, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, du Pont and International Paper.

In the curb modest advances were registered for Monarch Machine Tool, Niles-Bement-Pont and Aviation & Transportation. Wavering were Gulf Oil, Lake Shore and Sunray Oil.

Foreign Bonds Week

Scandinavian and other European groups showed renewed weakness in the bond market today.

Many of these loans had rallied sharply from Tuesday's lows and were vulnerable to new light selling. Near the final hour the obligations of Norway, Denmark, Hungary, Belgium and Italy were off 1 to around 8 points.

The corporate list was mixed and generally narrow. Some New Haven railroad issues strengthened on news the Interstate Commerce Commission had formulated a plan of reorganization.

Medium term U. S. treasuries showed modest rallies, with the general list 7/32ds lower to 6/32ds higher.

R. H. Macy Reports Sharp Rise in Fiscal Year Net

NEW YORK (AP)—R. H. Macy & Co., New York Department store, and its affiliated stores, for the fiscal year ended Feb. 3 last, reported net income of $3,906,640 after charges, equal to $2.36 a common share, compared with $2,350,227, or $1.42 a common share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Affiliated stores are L. Bamberber & Co., Newark, N. J.; Davison-Paxon Co., Atlanta, Ga., and LaSalle & Koch Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sales in the 53 weeks of the 1939 fiscal year ended Feb. 3 last totaled $130,433,687, compared with a 52-weeks' total of $125,223,909 in the preceding year. The sales compared as follows:

	1939	1938
Macy's New York	$84,973,550	$82,758,268
L. Bamberger & Co.	31,783,594	30,104,428
LaSalle & Koch Co and Davison-Paxon Company	13,676,542	12,361,212

Montreal Firm to Handle British Lumber Purchases

MONTREAL (CP)—Officials of Furness, Withy and Company, Limited, announced the British Ministry of Supply has appointed the Montreal firm to supervise shipment of British purchases of about 400,000,000 feet of British Columbia lumber.

Because of the shorter overseas route, most of the lumber is being brought east by rail for shipment. First loads have reached maritime ports already while officials plan to stack some of the later loads in depots here for shipment when the Port of Montreal opens.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock market prices drifted lower today but the revisions were due more to small support than concerted selling. The approaching week end, plus fast-moving war news, kept commitments down. Kaffirs bucked the main trend with modest gains. Losses among industrial leaders were confined mostly to a few pence. Government bond declines ranged to 1/8 point. Buyers nibbled at a handful of coppers but most commodity stocks tended downward.

Paris: Prices drooped in the bourse today as traders fretted under the threat of expansion of the war. Selling was noticeably large but declines in domestic stocks averaged around 3 per cent. Scandinavian issues dropped 10 per cent or more. Rentes finished 20 to 70 centimes off.

Amsterdam: Price curves were downward in the bourse today. A short-lived recovery developed in domestic stocks but at the finish losses ranged to 5 points. American issues flutctuated uneasily over a narrow range.

Liverpool—Cotton futures advanced 5 to 8 points today. Encouraging to the market was the expectation striking Indian textile workers will return to work Saturday.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Copper steady, electrolytic spot, Conn. valley, 11.50; export fas. NY, 11.50. Tin steady, spot and nearby 47.25; forward 46.87½. Lead steady, spot, New York 5.10-15; East St. Louis 4.95. Zinc steady, East St. Louis spot and forward 5.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite, unchanged.

More Air Passengers

NEW YORK (AP)—American Airlines announced it transported 54,840 revenue passengers in March, an increase of 81.5 per cent over March, 1939, and of 41.6 per cent over February of this year.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69	69	69	− ¼
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	− ¾
9	7⅛	Adams Express	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
27½	21	Adam-Millis(1)	1	26	26	26	Apr11
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Apr10
58⅛	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	28	51	50	50¾	+ ¾
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr11
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	3	¾	¾	¾	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	Apr10
24⅝	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	6	23¾	23½	23½	− ⅜
12⅜	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	23	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
182	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	181	179¼	179¼	−1¾
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	2	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	Apr 8
15	13½	Allied Mills	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	16	8¾	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
69½	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)	4	69¼	69¼	69¼	Apr10
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	9	36⅛	35¾	35¾	− ½
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Apr10
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	16½	16½	16½	Apr11
58½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	3	57¼	57	57¼	Apr11
21	18¼	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	1	19	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
69⅝	41¾	Am Airlines	83	71½	68	71½	+3⅞
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	8	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅜
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	5	7¾	7½	7½	− ¼
45⅜	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	41	41	41	− ⅝
116½	112	Am Can (4)	6	115¾	115½	115¾	+ ¼
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	173¼	173⅛	173⅛	Apr11
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	10	26½	25⅞	26½	− ⅞
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	−1⅜
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	6	21¾	20⅞	21¾	+ ½
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
138	13-	Am Chicle (4a)	2	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	Apr11
9¾	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅜
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	− ¼
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr11
6½	5	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Apr 9
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	− ¼
24¼	18	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	5	22¾	22½	22½	
28¼	21¼	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	12	26⅞	26¼	26½	+ ½
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5½	5½	5½	Apr11
38¼	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	22	37½	36¾	37	− ¾
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	2	36	35½	36	Apr11
66¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	*7	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	− ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅞
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
43	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	43	43	43	Apr 8
53½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Apr 6
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	14	19¼	19	19⅜	− ⅞
61½	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	5	57⅞	57¾	57¾	−3½
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	Apr11
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	2	3	3	3	Apr11
25	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	5	23½	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅝
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	23	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	4	56	56	56	−1½
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	3	47¾	47¼	47¼	− ¾
10⅝	5½	Am Rad & St S	17	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	19	16	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅞
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	69	68¾	69	+ ¼
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	− ⅛
54	46	Am Sm & R(1½e)	13	53	52¾	53	− ½
146¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	3	144	143½	144	Apr11
70	64⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	66	65¾	66	Apr 8
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F (¼e)	10	28¾	28¼	28½	− ½
14½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	13	14⅜	14¼	14½	+ ¼
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	1	16	16	16	− ⅛
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	12	21½	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	− ⅝
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	13	173¾	172¾	172¾	−1¼
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	5	89¼	89	89¼	+ ¼
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	12	91¼	91	91	− ⅛
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145¾	145¾	145¾	
5¾	5	Am Type Fdrs	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	4	10⅝	10¼	10¼	− ¼
100⅛	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	− ¼
10⅛	7	Am Woolen	8	9½	9⅛	9⅜	− ⅜
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	44⅜	43¾	43¾	−2
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅜
44	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	2	44	44	44	Apr 9
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	84	31¼	30½	30¾	− ⅝
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	7	39¾	39½	39½	Apr10
22⅜	19	Anchor H (.70g)	4	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	Apr 9
15½	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	15¾	15	15	− ½
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	8	3⅞	3½	3¾	− ⅛
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	3	34½	34½	34½	Apr 9
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅝
7⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	55	6½	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
59½	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	57	57	57	+ ¼
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
43¾	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	4	41⅞	41¾	41¾	
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr10
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	4	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ¼
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Apr10
85	70	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	1	75	75	75	Apr 5
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	Apr 9
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	7	23¼	22¾	22¾	− ½
57	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	55	55	55	Apr 9
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
18½	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
18¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pt	1	18	18	18	− ¼
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	14	22⅛	22	22	− ¼
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	− ¼
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	8	9	9	9	
51	47⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47¼	47¼	47¼	− ⅛
75	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	4	75	75	75	Apr 9
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	2	7¼	7	7	Apr10
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	7	1⅞	1½	1½	− ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	5	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¾
8	6	Aviation Corp	65	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛

B

18	14	Bald Loco ct	9	16	15⅝	15⅞	− ⅛
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6½	6½	6½	− ⅜
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	4	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ¼
16⅜	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	2	15	15	15	− ½
8⅜	7⅜	Barker Bros	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Apr11
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall Oil	16	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	− ¼
34¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	6	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	− ⅝
32	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	2	32⅛	32	32	
110	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	110	110	110	Apr 4
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	Apr 9
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem (4a)	2	9⅝	9½	9½	Apr11
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr 2
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	24	35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	5	22	22	22	+ ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	56	56	56	Apr11
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
83⅞	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	58	81½	80⅜	80¾	−1
123¾	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	− ⅜
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	27	27	27	Apr10
22½	19⅝	Black&Dk (¾e)	2	21¼	21	21	Apr10
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	2	22¼	21½	21¾	Apr 9
28	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	36	26¾	26	26¼	− ¼
27¾	21½	Bohn A & B(¼e)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	− ⅜
27¾	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	5	26½	26	26½	+ ½
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	8	24	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅜
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	7	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	− ⅜
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Apr11
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	1	34	34	34	− ⅜
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	6	12	11¾	11¾	− ½
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	10	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅜
39⅜	38	Briggs & Str (3)	2	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	Apr10
53¾	51	Bristol M (2.40)	5	53½	53½	53½	Apr 9
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	4	3½	2½	3½	
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	10	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	45	23⅞	23½	23½	− ⅛
101	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	101	100⅞	101	Apr11
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	2	62⅛	62	62⅛	Apr11
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	4	21½	21½	21½	− ½
36	35	Brown Sh(½e)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	2	28	28	28	+ ⅜
19⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	5	9½	9½	9½	− ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
27⅞	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	5	27⅜	27¼	27¼	− ⅜
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	30½	30¼	30½	− ¼
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	6	19⅜	19½	19½	
12½	10⅞	Burr Ad M(.20e)	10	11	10¾	10¾	− ¼
4⅞	3½	Bush Terminal	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ¼
7⅝	6⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
23¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Apr10
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	4	4	4	− ⅛
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr11

C

26⅞	21½	Calif Packing	7	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr 9
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	22	8	7¾	7⅞	
19⅛	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	2	18	18	18	
23½	16½	Can Dry	15	22	21½	21¾	− ¼
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	15	5¾	5½	5⅝	
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
6	5	Capital Ad A	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
28½	23	Carpent (½e)	2	27	27	27	− ¼
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	8	3	3	3	Apr 9
75	66	Case (JI) Co	4	70½	69	69	Apr10
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	51¾	51½	51½	− ¼
33⅞	26⅜	Celanese (1⅛a)	24	33¼	32¼	32⅝	− ⅛
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	6	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	− ¼
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	24½	24	24½	+ ½
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	7	3⅛	3	3	
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Apr10
9	6¾	Cent Violetta S	2	6¾	6¾	8 ¾	− ¼
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	5½	5½	5½	
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(2e)	19	39⅝	39	39¼	− ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
21	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	− ¾
28¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	3	27	26	26	−1⅛
29½	15	Checker Cab	1	26	26	26	Apr11
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	23	40¼	39¾	49¾	− ½
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr10

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅛	41¼	Ches Corp	-	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	Apr 9
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	2	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	6	¾	¾	¾	
2⅛	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 8
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	1	10	10	10	Apr11
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	13	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr11
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr10
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	− ¼
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34⅛	34	34	− ⅛
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	48	48	48	Apr 3
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅜
¾	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr10
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	Apr 4
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	8	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	1	6	6	6	− ⅛
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	28	88	87¼	87¾	+ ¼
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Apr10
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	14	3¼	3¼	3¼	
39¾	28	Clark Equip(1a)	5	38¾	38	38	− ¾
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	2	41¾	41½	41½	− ¼
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	13	39⅞	39	39⅞	+ ½
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	24	42½	42	42⅛	− ⅝
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	128½	128½	128½	Apr11
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr 9
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	42	17¾	17¼	17¼	− ½
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	2	33	32½	33	+ ½
21½	17	Col Fuel & Iron	6	21	20	20⅜	− ⅞
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	− ⅜
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Apr11
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	52	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
93½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	91¼	91¼	91¼	− ¾
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Apr11
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	97½	97½	97½	Apr 9
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	13	47⅛	46½	46½	− ½
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	
56	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	54¾	54½	54½	− ¼
113	110½	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Apr 9
16⅜	13	Coml Solvents	47	15¾	15⅜	15½	− ¼
1½	1	Com'th & South	24	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
33	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	*49	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr10
125⅛	118½	Congoleum(¼e)	2	123⅜	123¼	123¼	− ¼
36⅜	33⅛	Congress Cigar	2	125⅜	121¼	123⅜	+ ⅝
13¼	8	Consol Aircraft	5	29½	29	29½	
31	25⅛	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	14½	14½	14½	
16	7⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	18	9¾	9	9	− ¼
97⅜	73¼	Cons Edison (2)	25	31¾	31½	31¾	
32⅞	30¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	108	107⅞	108	
107⅜	107	Con Film Ind	2	1	⅞	1	Apr11
1⅛	⅞	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
10½	8½	Cons Laundries	5	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
4½	3¾	Consol Oil (.80)	*33	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅛
8⅛	7	Con RR Cuba pf	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
21¼	15⅝	Consol'n Coal	3	3½	3½	3½	− ½
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Apr 9
18½	14½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102	102	102	
104	100¾	Container (¼e)	7	17½	17⅛	17½	− ¼
18¼	14⅝	Cont Bak (A)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (B)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
1⅝	1	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	92	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅜
9½	91½	Cont Can (1e)	8	48½	48⅛	48½	− ¼
49¼	41¼	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	Apr 9
116½	113	Cont Diam Fib	4	83¾	81½	83¾	
9¼	6⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	− ⅛
40⅞	38	Cont Motors	28	4	3¾	3¾	− ¼
4¾	3⅛	Cont O Del (¼e)	19	23½	23	23	− ½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Steel Sheets Price Reduced At Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, April 12 (AP)—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation has announced it had reduced the second quarter prices of hot and cold rolled sheets $4 per ton to meet "a competitive situation." Prices of other products were not affected.

An announcement of the U. S. Steel subsidiary said:

"A weakness has developed in the market for hot and cold rolled sheets and Carnegie-Illinois is meeting the competitive situation by reducing prices immediately."

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—The $4-a-ton cut in steel sheet prices announced today by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.—the first important rift in the domestic steel quotation list since the market was bolstered last autumn by tremendous war buying—was described in informed sources as another skirmish in a prolonged battle for orders on rolled steel.

The market for sheets and other rolled products, it was said, has become highly competitive since the installation in recent years of huge mechanized mills, increasing capacity and lowering costs.

Some steel men expressed doubt that weakness in sheets would spread to other products, considering expanding export demand and business improvements in this country.

Trade sources said it was a recurrence of a drive for automotive business in the Detroit area to keep big mechanized mills occupied.

The automobile industry is the chief buyer of sheets.

Before the war, temporary reductions in sheets had amounted to as much as $8 to $11 a ton. The prices recovered last autumn, restoring the cuts. The present reduction, applicable only to domestic shipments for the three months ending June 30, was called "moderate" compared with the previous breaks.

Excess Reserves Near $6,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Another sharp jump in excess reserves boosted idle money in the nation's banks last week to nearly $6,000,000,000.

In the week ended April 10, the Federal Reserve Board said, these reserves increased $130,000,000 to the unprecedented total of $5,950,000,000.

The increase was due to Treasury disbursement of $102,000,000 of its bank accounts in payment for governmental costs, and the Treasury purchase of $53,000,000 worth of gold.

Boston Stocks

April 12

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.40	Bird & Son, Inc	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12¾
8.75	Bos & Albany	84¾	84¾	84¾	86½
8.00	Bos ESdison	140	139	140	140
5.00	Bos Elevated	48	48	48	48
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	8⅛	7¾	7¾	8⅛
.64	Bos Pers Prop	15½	15½	15½	15¾
..	Bos & Prov	18	18	18	17¾
..	Copper Range	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
..	East Gas & Fuel	3	3	3	3
..	East Gas&F pf	22⅛	21¾	22½	22½
..	East M SR lpf	61¼	61¼	61¼	62
..	Eastern SS	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
..	Mergenthaler	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
..	Narr Rac A	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
1.75a	N E Tel&Tel	134	133	134	133½
..	North Buttee	54c	52c	54c	52c
..	Old Colony	50c	50c	50c	50c
.40	Shawmut Assoc	11¼	11	11	10⅞
.80a	Torrington	32½	32½	32½	32¼
.25a	Un Twist Drill	28	28	28	28
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	74	73⅝	73⅝	74
..	Utah M & T	60c	60c	60c.	60c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
7	3⅜s '47-43	109.14	109.14	109.14
1	3¼s '45-43	109.22	109.22	109.22
8	3¼s '46-44	110.14	110.14	110.14
1	3¼s '46-'44 reg	110.10	110.10	110.10
6	4s '54-44	114.29	114.29	114.29
1	3s '48-46	111.4	111.4	111.4
5	2½s '49-46	111.26	111.24	111.24
1	2s '50-48	104.8	104.8	104.8
100	2½s '52-50	106.9	106.8	106.8
55	2¾s '54-51	108.8	108.7	108.7
3	3s '55-51	111.9	111.5	111.5
2	2½s '53-51	104.2	104.2	104.2
3	2¾s '60-55	108.17	108.14	108.14
2	2¾s '65-55 reg	108.11	108.10	108.11
1	2¾s2'59-56	107.10	107.10	107.10
7	2¾s '65-60	107.7	107.3	107.3

Home Owners Loan

1	3s '52-41	107.28	107.28	107.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4½s '46st	108½	108½	108½
5	Alleghany cv 5s '44	81¼	81¼	81¼
32	Alleghany 5s '50 st	44	43½	44
4	Allied Strs 4½s '51	98¼	98	98¼
5	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	109	109
7	Am&For P 5s 2030	66½	66¼	66½
11	AmICChem 5½s '49	104	104	104
11	Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
7	Am T&T 5½s '43	107 19-32	107 19-32	107 19-32
11	Am T&T 3¼s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
7	Am T&T 3¼s '61	109½	109½	109½
5	Am WW&E 6s '75	109	109	109
28	Anaconda Cop 4½s50	104	103¾	103¾
2	Arm Del 4s '57	103	103	103
4	Arm Del 4s'55	103½	103	103½
11	AT&SF 4s '95	105¼	104¾	104¾
9	AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
1	AT&SF 4½sSC-A '62	109	109	109
2	A C Line 1st 4s '52	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
1	A C Line 4½s '64	56	56	56
1	A C Line 5s '45	75¼	75¼	75¼
4	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40⅜	38½	38½
5	Atl Refin 3s '53	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	68¼	68¼	68¼
4	B&O '95 st C	20½	20½	20½
4	B&O 2000 st D	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
4	B&O '96 st F	26¾	26½	26¾
28	B & O cv '60 st	14⅜	14¼	14¼
18	B&O 1st 4s '48	68½	68¼	68¼
4	B & O Ple & W 4s'51 st	58	57	57
13	B&O S W 4s '50 st	46	45¾	45¾
7	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	60	60	60
2	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	94	94	94
10	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116½	115¾	116½
6	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜
19	Beth Stl 3½s '52	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
17	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104½	104½	104¼
25	Boston&Me 5s '67	47	45¾	45¾
9	Boston & Me 5s '67 st	46	45	45
4	Boston&Me 4¾s '61	46½	46⅛	46⅛
8	Boston&Me 5s '55	47⅛	45¾	45¾
13	Boston&Me 5s '55 st	47⅜	45⅛	45⅛
2	Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	12	12	12
15	Bkly City RR 4s '41ct	79	79	79
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
38	Bkly Man Hr 4½s'66ct	91¼	90¾	91
1	Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50 ct	91¼	91¼	91¼
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113	113	113
7	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97⅜	97½	97⅜
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97⅜	97½	97⅜
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Buf R&P '57 st	37¾	37¾	37¾
15	Bur CR&No 5s '34 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
6	Bush Terb 5s '55	45	44½	44½
4	Bush Term 4s'52	68¾	68½	68½
7	Can Nat Ry 5s'70	102	102	102
6	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
13	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	102⅜	102	102⅛
10	Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	100⅛	99⅞	100
12	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	99¼	99⅛	99¼
11	Can Nor 6½s'46	109⅝	109½	109½
1	Can Pac 5s'54	83	83	83
13	Can Pac 4½s'46	86	85½	86
2	Can Pac 4½s'60	75	75	75
22	Can Pac 4s perp	64	63½	63½
2	Carriers & Gen 5s'50	100¾	100¾	100¾
10	Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	6⅝	6½	6½
14	Cen New Eng 4s'61	53	52	53
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	70	70	70
11	Cen Pac 5s'60	47¾	47⅝	47⅝
1	Cen P Thru Sh L 4s'54	64	64	64
7	Cen R R N J 5s'87	18¼	18	18
2	Cen RR Ss'87 reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
2	Certain td-5½s'48	79½	79	79
6	C & O 3½s'96 D	99½	99⅜	99⅜
6	C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	99½	99¼	99¼
3	C&O rfg 3½s'63 F	105	105	105
2	Chi & Alton 3s'49	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1	CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	88¾	88¾	89
1	CB&Q 4½s'77	81¾	81⅜	81¾
3	CB&Q gen 4s'58	91¼	91¼	91¼
2	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100	100	100
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16¾	16¾	16¾
35	Chic Gt West 4s'59	29½	29⅜	29½
3	Chi I&L 4s'47	17¾	17¾	17¾
48	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	7	6¾	6¾
11	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	17⅛	17	17
6	CMStP&P 5s'89 C	27½	27¼	27¼
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10½	10½	10½
20	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	18	17⅝	18
2	Chi&NWcv4¾s'49	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	Chi&NW4½s2037	10	10	10
16	Chi&NW4s'87	18	17½	17½
24	Chi&NW3½s'87	17¼	17	17
5	Chi Ry 5s '27	44¼	44¼	44¼
4	VRI&P4½'52A ct	6¾	6½	6¾
1	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
6	CRI&P 4s '88	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
6	CRI&P 4s'88 ct	16	16	16
36	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
11	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¾	6½	6¾
1	CTH&SE inc 5s '60	52	52	52
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '62	93	93	93
12	Chi & W Ind 4s '52	93	92¾	92¾
1	Childs Co 5s '43	58	58	58
1	Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	109	109	109
2	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
6	CCC&StL 4½s '63	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜
1	Clev & Pitts 3½s'48C	109½	109½	109½
9	ClevUnTerm5s'73	76⅞	76	76
2	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
5	Col F & I 5s '43	104½	104½	104½
2	Col & So 4½s'80	29	29	29
7	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
3	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
10	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	111	111	111
38	Somwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	130½	130¼	130⅜
4	Con Edis 3¼s'65 A	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4	Con Edis 3½s'46	107¼	107	107¼
1	Con Edis 3½s'56	106	106	106
17	Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Con Rys 4s'54	18	18	18
2	Consum Pow 3½s'75	110¼	110	110
2	Consum Pow 3½s'65	109	109	109
1	Consum Po 1st 3¼s'69	109	109	109
1	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	108½	108½	108½
1	Crown Cork 4½s'56	104	104	104
2	Cuba R R 6s '46	35	35	35
6	Cuba R R 5s '52	38	38	38
8	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	57½	57½	57½
2	D&RG 4s '36	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	71½	71½	71½
4	D&RGWest 5s '78	71½	71½	71½
4	Det Ed 4½s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Det Ed 4s '65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
10	Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	107⅝	107½	107½
2	Duluth SS&A 5s 37	28	28	28
9	Duquesne Lt 3⅛s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	107	107	107
17	Erie rfg 5s 67	16½	15¾	15¾
26	Erie rfg 5s 75	16½	16	16
23	Erie gen lien 4s 96	25½	24¾	25
12	Erie cv 4s 53 A	23⅜	23¼	23¼
5	Erie cv 4s 53 B	23¼	23¼	23¼
1	Fed Lt&T 5s 42 st	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	53	53	53
1	Ga Car&Nor 6s '34	22	22	22
10	Goodrich 4¼s '56	105½	104⅞	104⅞
6	Gt Nor 5s '73	94⅝	84	94
13	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	85½	85½	85½
22	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103	102¾	102¾
15	Gt Nor 4s '46H	94	93¾	93¾
10	Gulf St Steel 4½s '61	101	101	101
12	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	66	65⅞	66
3	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	73½	72	73½
7	Housatonic 5s '37	55	53½	53½
4	Houst'nOilTex 4¼s '54	100	100	100
4	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34	33¾	34
12	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48	48	48
4	Ill Cen 4s '52	45¼	45⅛	45⅛
3	Ill Cen 4s '53	44½	44½	44½
1	Ill Cen 4s '53 reg	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48	48	48
5	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43½	43⅛	43½
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	55	55	55
47	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	47	46¾	46¾
9	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44¼	44	44
4	IC&CSL&NO 5s '46	105	105	105
11	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	74	73½	73½
18	Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	77¼	77	77
1	Int Agric 5s '42 st	103	103	103
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	69¾	69¾	69¾
17	Int Hy Mer 6s '45	73¾	72½	73½
29	Int Paper 6s '55	100⅛	100	100⅛
9	Int T&T 4½s '52	40⅞	39½	39½
11	Int T&T 5s '55	43¾	43	43⅜
9	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	37½	37	37½
17	KC Ft S 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Keith(B F) 6s '46	102½	102½	102½
1	Koppers Co 4s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	L S & M S 3½s 97	83	83	83
1	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	38	38	38
5	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	55	55	55
1	Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	55¾	55¾	55¾
4	Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	32½	23½	23½
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14	14	14
3	Libby MCN & L 4s '55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Liggett & M 7s 44	126	126	126
1	Liggett & M 5s 51	131½	130¾	130¾
1	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	91¾	91¾	91¾
12	Lorillard Co 7s 44	126	125¼	126
7	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85½	85	85
1	Lou&Nat&Knox&Cin4s55	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s52	77	77	77
3	Maine Cen 4½s 60	52¾	53⅜	52⅝
4	Manati Sug 4s 57	42½	42¼	42
25	Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	82¼	82½	82⅛
5	McKess & Rob 5½s '50	97	97	97
3	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104	104	104
5	MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
5	Mo-Ill 5s '59	69¾	69¾	69¾
5	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16	15¾	15⅞
5	M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	6	5¾	5¾
2	M-K-Tex 4½s '78	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1	M-K-Tex 4s'62 P	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19¾	19¾	19¾
80	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20	19⅝	19⅝
10	Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜
1	Mo Pac 5s '80H	20	20	20
38	Mo Pac 5s '87 I	20¼	19¾	19¾
55	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
3	Mob&Ohio Montg 5s '47	22	22	22
7	Mob & O 4½s'77	32½	32½	32½
17	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101¼	101	101
3	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	32¼	32	32¼
73	Nassau El 4s '51 ct	54¼	54⅛	54⅛
5	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	106¾	106¾	106¾
11	Nat Steel 3s '60	103	102⅝	102¾
1	Naugatuck 4s '54	71	71	71
4	N Eng RR 5s '45	42	42	42
4	NEngT&T 4½s'61B	126⅜	126⅜	126⅝
13	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	39¼	39	39¼
1	NO Tex&M 5s 56B	38¼	38¼	38¼
5	NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	36½	36½	36½
20	NYC rfg 5s 2013	59½	59	59
20	NYC 4½s 2013 A	53⅜	52¾	52¾
2	NYC cn 4s 98	60	60	60
21	NYC 3¾s 46	79¾	79½	79½
5	NYC cv 3¼s 52	59⅛	59	59
11	NYC &HR 4s 42	93¼	93	93
3	NYC&HR 3½s 97	77¼	77	77¼
2	NYC Ln Sh 3½s 98	61¼	61	61
1	NYC Un Ctn3½s 98	57¾	57¾	57¾
77	NYCh&StL5½s'74	66	65	65
28	NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	57	56	56½
3	NY Ch&StL 4s 46	84	84	84
5	NY Conn RR 4½s 53	107½	107½	107½
17	NY Dock cv 4s '47	52½	52½	52½
6	NY Dock Co 4s 51	52	52	52
1	NY Edis 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
57	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	24	22¾	23¾
5	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	35	34	35
24	NYNH&H 4½s 67	23½	22½	22½
1	NYNH&H 4s 57	5¼	5¼	5¼
5	NYNH&H 3½s 47	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2	NYNH&H 3½s 54	19	19	19
23	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	19⅜	18½	18½
3	NY O & W rfg 4s92	7	7	7
15	NY S&W rfg 5s37	28½	28	28
3	NY Tel 3¼s 67	110½	110¾	110¾
38	NY W&Bost 4½s46	5	4⅞	4⅞
20	Niagara Sh cv 3½s50	104	103¾	104
30	Norf Sou 5s 61A	167⅛	163⅜	163⅜
2	Nor Am Co 4s 59	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	Nor Pac 6s 2047	56¾	56⅛	56⅜
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	48	48	48
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	47¾	47	47
1	Nor Pac 4s'97	67½	67¼	67¼
4	Nor Pac 3s 2047	41½	41¼	41¼
10	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3	Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
3	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109	109	109
4	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	105	104	104⅞
8	Or-Wash RR & N4s'61	107	107	107
1	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111½	111½	111½
3	Pac Gas Ar El 4s '64	113¼	113¼	113⅜
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	110¾	110¾	110¾
15	Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	88	87¾	87¾
22	Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	109¼	108⅞	109
1	Pen RR cn 4½s 65	119	119	119
7	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102¾	102½	102¼
1	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	97½	97½	97½
4	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	97½	97¼	97⅜
14	Pen RR 3¾s '70	91	90⅝	91
2	Pen RR 3¼s '52	85½	84¾	84¾
7	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	66⅞	66⅜	66⅞
5	Peoria & E Inc 4s '90	7½	7½	7½
11	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111¼	111	111¼
3	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	4	3⅞	4
3	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
3	PCC & St L 4½s'77	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
1	Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	100	100	100
2	Pitts & W V 4½s'58 A	48	48	48
2	Pitt & W Va 4½s'59 B	48	48	48
7	Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	48	47⅞	48
12	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	74⅜	73¾	73¾
10	Por Ri A Tob 5s'42 st	82¾	82¼	82¼
10	Por Ri AT 4s'42 Panst	83	81⅞	82¼
43	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	24⅛	23⅜	23¾
5	PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	109½	109½	109½
3	Purity Bak 5s'48	104¼	104¼	104¼
6	Readg 4½s'97 A	69½	69	69
1	Readg 4½s'97 B	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
6	Rem Rand 4¼'65 ww	101½	101½	101½
17	Republic Steel 5½s'54	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
19	Republic Steel 4½s'61	97	96¾	97
11	Republic Steel 4½s'56	97⅞	97¼	97⅞
11	Revere Cop&B 4¼'56	102¾	102¼	102¼
1	Richfield Oil 4s'52	106½	106½	106½
4	Roch Gas 3¼s'69	109¼	109¼	109¼
10	Rutland 1st 4½s'41	8	8	8
1	StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	62½	62½	62½
28	St L S F 5s'50 B	14½	14⅜	14⅜
6	St L S F 4½s'78	13½	13⅜	13⅜
20	St L S F 4s'50 A	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
2	St L S F 4s'50 A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	StPaulUnDep5s'72	118	118	118
4	San Diego G&E 4s '65	110	110	110
2	Schulco 6½s'46	33	33	33
83	Schulco 6½s'46 A st	33¼	33	33
5	Schulco 6½s'46 B	47	47	47
15	Schulco 6½s'46 B st	47	47	47
4	Seab A L cn 6s '45	6¼	6¼	6¼
5	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5⅜	5¼	5¼
3	Sea-AllFla6s'35Act	2½	2½	2½
22	Shell Un 2½s'54	97⅛	96¾	96⅞
13	Simmons cv 4s '52	101½	101	101½
10	Socony-Vac 3s '64	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
22	So Bell T & T 3s '79	105⅜	104¾	104¾
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
45	So Kraft 4¼s '46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4	So Nat Gas 4½s'51	106	106	106
3	So Pac 4½s'68	46⅜	45½	45½
20	So Pac 4½s'81	45½	44⅞	45⅛
3	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	75	74½	74½
3	So Pac 4s'49	81½	81½	81½
16	So Pac 4s'56	76¾	76	76
8	South Ry cn 5s'94	88¾	88⅝	88⅝
22	South Ry gen 4s '56	58	57½	57⅝
5	So Ry 4s St L '51	70½	70½	70½
1	S W Bell 5s'64	111½	111½	111½
4	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107⅛	107¼	107⅛
4	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	106	105⅞	105⅞
9	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	105¾	105¾	105⅞
19	Studebaker cv 6s '45	108	108	108
3	Swift & Co 2¾s'50	105⅜	105¾	105¾
2	T RR A St L 4s'53	111	111	111
5	Tex Corp 3½s'51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Tex Corp 3s '59	105⅛	105⅛	105⅞
1	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107¼	107¼	107¼
16	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	69½	69½	69½
59	Third Ave aj 5s '60	24	23½	23½
5	Third Ave 4s '60	61⅞	61	61
10	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107¼	107¼	107¼
11	Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103¼	103¼	103⅝
1	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	116	116	116
12	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114⅜	114¼	114⅜
13	Un Pac 3½s 71	97⅝	97	97⅝
1	Un Pac 3½s 70	97	97	97
22	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	76	76	76
19	Unit Drug 5s 53	89	88½	89
24	US Steel 3¼s 48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103	103	103
6	Utah P&L 5s 44	103½	103¼	103½
1	Util P&L 5½s 47	95	95	95
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108	108	108
10	Wabash 1st 5s 39	44	44	44
1	Walwrth 4s 55	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1	West Pen P 3½s 66	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
10	West Shore 4s 2361	48	47½	47½
12	West Un Tel 2¾s 86	101½	101	101½
5	Westn Md 5½s 77A	91	91	91
4	Westn Md 4s 52

Commerce and Finance

Manufacturer Hails Benefits From Mechanization in Industry

Business and Industry

Three Trades Opposed To Chain Tax Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph M. Wells, president of the Homer Laughlin China Company of Newell, W. Va., testified that enactment of the Patman chain store tax bill would destroy a major section of the market for American-made pottery. Mr. Wells appeared before a House Ways and Means subcommittee as a representative of the United States Potters Association. Spokesmen for fruit growers and a Midwestern shoe manufacturer also testified in opposition to the bill, which would impose graduated taxes on chain store systems.

Mr. Wells said that "more than one-fourth of the total production of our plants is distributed through chain stores."

"If the Patman bill was law," he added, "the prices to the consumer would be materially higher because we could not fill the orders of department stores and individually owned variety stores as cheaply as we are able to sell our goods to chains."

The price difference, he said, would result from the necessity of making many more designs and smaller individual orders, whereas chains distribute pottery of identical design in great volume. Mr. Wells estimated that 95 per cent of the dinnerware distributed in chain stores was produced domestically, whereas approximately half that sold by department stores was imported.

Representing Oregon farmers' groups, Rory Collins of Hood River, Ore., an apple producer, declared chain stores co-operated with apple growers in handling normal crops and disposing of surpluses.

John Rice of Marlboro, Mass., representing the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association, said chains had afforded fruit growers a valuable outlet for their crops and had co-operated with New England producers in disposing of crops grounded in the 1938 hurricane.

J. F. Teeple, president of the Teeple Shoe Company of Waupun, Wis., testified that orders his company began to receive in 1935 from the J. C. Penney Company had saved it from bankruptcy. Since then, he said his employees had doubled in number and their average pay per hour had increased from 39 to 44 cents.

More Feed Cattle for Market

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that the number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 principal corn belt states on April 1 was about 2 per cent larger than a year earlier and the largest for that date since 1936.

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Industrialist Lauds Machine As Labor Saving, Job Producing

In response to an invitation by The Christian Science Monitor to discuss the effects of the machine upon employment, H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, has submitted the following article on technological development.

Hardly anyone who thinks seriously about our paramount economic problem of unemployment ponders that question without giving heed to the effect of the machine upon employment and upon our American standard of living. Because there is so much misconception about the part played by the machine in our country's development, I welcome the invitation to submit some brief observations on the subject that I hope may prove pertinent and interesting.

One needs only to turn to a readily available page in almost any reference library to discover that during what might be called the Machine Age in America—1870 to 1930—employment vastly increased. Not only has the machine provided more jobs by the million than it has displaced, but it has also greatly increased productive efficiency and brought about lower costs.

Between 1900 and 1930, the greatest 30-year period of invention and technological development in the history of mankind, employment in this country increased by almost 20,000,000. While the number of persons gainfully employed rose 68 per cent during this 30-year period, the total population increased only 50 per cent.

The wage earner today can purchase two and a half to three times as much with his wages as could the wage earner in 1840, long before our mechanical progress began. It is interesting, also, to note that the wages of today will buy about one and a third times as much as did those of 1910. The conclusion is obvious, namely, that wages have increased much more rapidly than has the price of products purchased by wages. Such is the result of greater productive efficiency wrought by the machine.

New Industries Aid Employment

Consider a concrete example of what the machine has done in promoting efficiency, making life more comfortable, and aiding employment. Fourteen major industries—besides, of course, hundreds of industries not so classified—developed during the 69 years between 1870 and 1939. These 14 industries gave direct employment to 1,259,200 people. That figure alone may not be extremely impressive, but think of the indirect employment involved in supplying the raw materials consumed by these industries and in distributing the finished products. All told, the employment depending upon these 14 industries is estimated to include 13,000,000 persons. One out of every four persons employed in this country today holds a job in an industry unknown in 1870!

These 14 industries are: Automobile and parts, electric machinery and supplies, rayon products and rayon manufacturing, gasoline and oils, rubber tires and inner tubes, refrigerators and refrigeration, radio and phonographs, aircraft and parts, tin cans and tinware, aluminum products, ice cream, cash registers and computing machines, lighting equipment, typewriters and allied materials.

That is an imposing list. Not one of those industries existed in 1870. Not one but contributes materially to the ease and comfort of living—"the more abundant life" about which we have heard so much. Not one but owes its growth and success to the machine.

For all practical purposes, the American chemical industry can be said to be a development of the past 20 years. It is based almost entirely on scientific research and invention. In its short span of life it has become the third largest industry in the United States. It has immediately ahead of it still further developments of enormous importance—for instance, the manufacture and use of the newly discovered synthetic textile materials.

As recently as a few years ago the records of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and of the National Industrial Conference Board showed that employment in the chemical industry was then 27 per cent higher than in 1929, although manufacturing in general was still about 5 per cent below the 1929 peak.

In 1900 the national income, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, was $16,158,000,000. Estimates of the Department of Commerce put the national income for the calendar year 1939 at $68,500,000,000. Increasing four times since the turn of the century, this growing national income has raised the per capita income of Americans 135 per cent.

Cuts Down Hours of Work

Increased efficiency during the Machine Age moreover has resulted in a marked reduction in the hours of work of our people. Back in 1850 the average factory employee worked approximately 69 hours per week. In 1890 he worked an average of 60 hours, while today his work-week averages about 40 hours.

The share of the national income paid out as wages and salaries and to the self-employed has continually grown larger. In 1850 approximately 38 per cent of the national income went to that segment of our population. By 1909 the proportion going to this group had jumped to 54 per cent and by 1929 to approximately 65 per cent. Today the Department of Commerce places the figure at 67.3 per cent.

Yet with shorter hours and higher wages, machines have made it possible to produce better goods at lower costs. In 1910 the average price paid for an automobile tire was $25. The tire at that price was expected to run about 2,500 miles. If Lady Luck rode with it constantly, the mileage might be extended to some degree. Today the average cost of an automobile tire is $12. It is not expected to run 2,500 miles but 25,000 miles—a vastly better tire for less than half the cost. The same thing may be said of the automobile itself, of radios, refrigerators, women's clothing, almost anything the machine produces. More than 100,000 new articles have appeared on the American market since 1900.

Most Machines Labor-Saving

To say that machines are labor-saving does not mean necessarily that they are labor-displacing. Critics of our technological progress are prone to give the impression that whenever a machine is installed to save labor some man or woman loses a job. The facts are otherwise. Some machines invented are labor-displacing, it is true, but the great bulk of them are labor-saving. They do the work that formerly strained the muscles and wore down the nerves of the manual laborer. Labor-saving machines create entirely new products, render new services, or improve old products or services.

Of course, machines have resulted in temporary dislocation of employment and hardship to individual workers. That is inevitable. But I am happy to say that the cushioning of employment against such hardship is today one of the major objectives of manufacturing industry, as evidenced by the consideration given this important matter in the "Code of Industrial Practices" and the recent "Declaration of Principles" by the National Association of Manufacturers. Unemployment has never yet helped any manufacturer who had goods to sell.

As the servant of man, the machine has brought him untold increases in material well-being. Equally great will be the benefits from future mechanization, provided that individual enterprise, initiative and genius are permitted to function freely.

Stettinius Asks Public Control Of Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Discussing the mutual responsibility of business and the public, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, told members of the Economic Club of Chicago at their fiftieth dinner meeting that one basic responsibility of the American public to business lies in its "control of legislation and regulations affecting industry.

"We hear a great deal these days about the responsibility to the public of business . . . but very little about the responsibility of the public to business," Mr. Stettinius said. He pointed out, however, that "we, the public, should recognize that we have an elemental and direct responsibility to ourselves when dealing with industry. That responsibility is to act only on the facts with a full realization that American industry is not a thing apart from the American people, but our common source of livelihood. When we help American industry, we help ourselves, and when we hurt it, we hurt ourselves."

One of the great responsibilities of business to the public, he pointed out, is to show what it does with the money that is paid to it. "Our principal responsibility, as the public, is to take those facts and to exercise good judgment in using them when we undertake to define through laws the relationships which we have with one another as businessmen," he said.

As to business' responsibility to the public, Mr. Stettinius said that management today is imbued with new and broader concepts of responsibility. "The business man of the present day is not concerned primarily and alone with the greatest volume of production for the greatest gain, but also in the economic, social and spiritual betterment which will accrue to all classes and all groups."

Mr. Stettinius cited the record of United States Steel over the 10-year period from 1930 through 1939. He told the club that "Big Steel's" $300,000,000 plants in the Chicago area alone spent more than a billion dollars in the decade, including $633,000,000 for wages and salaries and $500,000,000 for goods and services bought from other companies.

"In 10 years," he said, "our $300,000,000 investment to provide tools and facilities directly created about five times its own value in money—and nearly all of that money turned up in some one's pay envelope."

Montgomery Ward Offers Stock Plan

CHICAGO (AP) — Directors of Montgomery Ward & Co. voted to offer common stock holders rights to subscribe to additional common stock at $40 a share in the ratio of one new share for each 6¾ shares held.

Announcement was made in the form of a letter which, officials said, would be sent to stockholders soon.

The additional stock amounts to approximately the difference between the authorized 6,000,000 shares and the 5,217,147 shares now outstanding. Its sales will provide more than $30,000,000 of added working capital.

Issuance of the stock is subject to approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission of a registration statement that is to be filed shortly, according to the announcement. Stockholders of record May 20 will be authorized to subscribe and the rights will expire on July 10.

Rate of Inventory Increase Slackens

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edward J. Noble, Undersecretary of Commerce, said that inventory accumulation of manufacturers slackened in February.

He estimated that stocks on hand increased 7-10 of 1 per cent in February, compared with 2.2 per cent in January, 2.7 per cent in December and 2.8 per cent in November.

Mr. Noble estimated that manufacturers' sales, other than in the airplane industry, dropped 5.4 per cent, new orders dropped 4.2 per cent and the volume of unfilled orders declined 3.8 per cent in February compared with January.

Lehman Corp. Reduces Its Common Stock Holdings

NEW YORK (AP)—The Lehman Corporation reduced its holdings of common stocks during the first quarter, it was disclosed in the company's statement as of March 31.

Common stocks, which represented 79.3 per cent of all assets and had a value of $54,421,113 on Dec. 31, 1939, showed a net reduction to 75.4 per cent with a value of $51,579,836.

Net asset value of the investment company's capital stock as of March 31 was $32.53 a share against $32.72 a share on Dec. 31, 1939.

Commenting on the proposed Federal bill to regulate the investment company business, the report asserted it "goes far beyond the limits of proper regulation," and that it contains provisions "which if they became law in their present form would in the opinion of your directors have a seriously adverse effect upon the operations and management organization of your corporation."

Hearings on the bill are being held before the Senate banking and currency committee.

Attacks SEC Bill

Arthur H. Bunker
Executive Vice-President of the Lehman Corporation

Wagner Regulatory Measure on Trusts Seen as Too Drastic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While endorsing Federal regulation for the investment trust business, Arthur H. Bunker, Executive Vice-President of The Lehman Corporation, in a statement filed with the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, charged that the Wagner regulatory Bill was too drastic and warned of the effect on economic recovery of immobilizing "in the name of regulation and control" the great fund of capital available for equity investment in American industry represented by the investment company business.

Mr. Bunker has acted as chairman of an informal committee representing the closed-end management companies which has worked with the Securities and Exchange Commission during the past four years in its study of the business.

In opening the case of the investment company business against the regulatory bill as drafted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Bunker warned that if the SEC bill became law in substantially its present form it might operate to cause the retirement from the industry of desirable elements in it, whose records have been more creditable and who have shown scrupulous regard for the interests of stockholders.

"We do not believe this destructive result is desired by the authors of the bill and we cannot believe that the public good will be furthered thereby," Mr. Bunker asserted in his statement.

Declaring that the relative importance of the investment company business as a source of equity capital for American industry had not been fully appreciated, Mr. Bunker stated:

"We have only to take a casual glance at what is happening to available investment funds to see that more and more of them are being precluded from the purchase of dynamic junior securities which, after all, are those securities which provide the money to start new businesses and to expand existing ones."

Brazil to Pay On Foreign Debt

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Arthur de Souza Costa, Minister of Finance, announced that Brazil again is making payments on her foreign debt. He said instalments now made available totaled $1,593,232 in the United States, £512,214 in Great Britain and 2,773,662 francs in France.

(Financial sources in New York said Brazilian bondholders would be notified by advertisements of the availability of their partial interest. Practically all Brazilian bonds have been in default since 1932. The payment offered is about 13 per cent of the contractual semi-annual interest on bonds held in the United States. On these, the contractual interest amounts to about $24,000,000 annually, while complete debt servicing on the United States-held bonds would total $36,000,000 annually.)

Omaha Road Elects Seven To Board of Directors

ST. PAUL (AP)—The stockholders of the Omaha Railroad elected seven directors at a meeting in Hudson, Wis.

R. L. Williams, President of the road, was named to the board for a two-year term, succeeding F. W. Sargent, late president of the organization.

Re-elected for three years were W. Rufus Abbott of Chicago, Chairman of the Board of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company; John H. MacMillan of Minneapolis, Chairman of the Board of Cargill, Inc.; and Samuel H. Cady, Vice-President and General Counsel of the Omaha road.

William H. Schellberg, President and General Manager of the Union Stockyards Company of Omaha, was named to the board for three years, succeeding W. Dale Clark of Omaha, resigned.

Elected for one year terms were Charles M. Thompson of Chicago, Chairman of the Board of the Omaha road and trustee of the Chicago and North Western road, and Chester D. Wanvig, President of Globe Union, Inc., of Milwaukee.

Institute Tells How Efficiency Benefits Public

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Brookings Institution said that the consuming public had been getting more for its money since the early 1920's because of increased productive efficiency in the major industries.

Labor's Benefits

The institution, a private research organization, reported that a study financed by the Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh, showed that while aggregate wages did not increase, labor had benefitted from increased buying power and more leisure. Although higher hourly wages were paid, shortened hours and unemployment kept down labor's total income. Return on invested capital declined.

In 1936-37, the report said, a dollar spent on purchase of an automobile bought 23 per cent more products, and one of much better quality, than in 1923-24. Purchasers of paper and allied products got 40 per cent more for their money, consumers of iron and steel 30 per cent and textile buyers 50 per cent.

The study covered four major industrial divisions—manufacturing, mining, railroads and electric light and power.

Throughout the entire period the total number of wage earners declined 3.6 per cent and the number of hours of employment 22 per cent, the report said. This was attributed to failure of output to expand with productivity.

Conclusions of Study

The study also concluded that:

1. There had been a combined gain of more than 11 per cent in labor's hourly dollar earnings accompanied by declines in living costs, which raised the "real" hourly earnings above 29 per cent.

2. There had been a 10 per cent reduction in labor's weekly money earnings, due to reduction of the work week from about 50 to 40 hours, but that buying power had increased 4 per cent.

3. Unemployment reduced by 13.4 per cent the aggregate dollar income of all workers in the five industries. A "very slight" aggregate gain was shown in buying power earnings.

4. Return on capital investment decreased 7.7 per cent. The rate of return dropped from approximately 6.4 per cent to about 5.6 per cent.

U. S. Sugar Control Seen as a Trick On American Housewife

WASHINGTON (AP) — Clarence R. Bitting, one of the country's largest producers of cane sugar, asserted the Government's sugar-control system had tricked the American housewife.

Protesting against restrictions on the production and marketing of domestic sugar, Bitting declared the quota system "legalizes a raid by special interests on the public treasury."

"Some day," he said, at a House Agriculture Committee hearing, "the American housewife will awaken to how she has been tricked into lining the pockets of those whose interests are not American interests, and her wrath will be great."

Mr. Bitting's company (U. S. Sugar Corporation) operates big plantations in and near Clewiston, Fla. For years he and other Floridians have complained that the Government's control system stifled a promising sugar industry in the Everglades.

Although the sugar benefit system is financed by means of a tax, Mr. Bitting said this levy was "reflected in the price charged the consumer on the price paid the producer."

"Under all the circumstances," he said, "it would seem but common sense to abandon all sugar legislation."

Local Classified

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Farmers See Little Gain During 1940 From the War

By the Associated Press.

Farmers busily engaged with spring planting preparations don't think American agriculture will profit appreciably from the European war so far as 1940 crops are concerned.

A survey of planting intentions in the rich producing areas just revealed that with the exception of soy beans and flax, acres planted to staple crops will be approximately the same, or slightly less than last year.

While it is true that farmers in one State may plant less of one crop or another this year, this decrease will be balanced by increases contemplated by farmers in another area.

Farmers throughout the Nation were reported keeping in close touch with national and international markets and planning their 1940 operations accordingly.

J. W. Bateman, Louisiana State Extension Director, gave credit to the AAA Acreage Adjustment Program and declared warnings from "Secretary Henry Wallace and other farm leaders prevented a stampede toward overplanting which might have been reflected back in much lower prices."

Demand for Soybean

Agricultural authorities agree that demand for soybeans from abroad served to hold prices at around $1 a bushel or more and has been a factor in inducing farmers to increase the acreage this year. They also pointed to the fact that the popularity of soybeans has been increasing yearly, principally in the corn belt area, where farmers feel that the bean of Oriental origin fits in well with their crop rotation practices. Illinois growers intend to plant 3,108,000 acres in soybeans, an increase of 14 per cent over 1939.

Flax production will be increased materially in Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota, with the latter State planting 267,000 acres, double the acreage of last year. The trend toward increased flax production may presage the loss of the American market to foreign producers, who heretofore have supplied most of the flaxseed products used in this country.

At the present time the corn belt appears to have the edge so far as the production outlook is concerned. Drought and unfavorable weather conditions have beset the high plains wheat belt since last fall and experts predict one of the smallest wheat crops in the last two decades.

Planting Delayed

Spring planting in many areas of the South has been delayed from a week to a month because of cold weather, and thousands of cotton growers will be working feverishly this week to get their cotton in. Vegetable producers in the deep South expect that because of the delay their crops will ripen at about the same time as those of growers further north, resulting in surplus supplies and lowered prices.

Throughout the South there is a definite trend toward increasing numbers of livestock, including cattle, hogs, and dairy cows.

As indicative of the trend toward increased dairying, P. O. Davis, director of the Alabama Extension Service, said milk production in 1939 was 1,295,000,000 pounds, the largest on record, with cash income from milk and milk products aggregating more than $8,000,000. This compares, he said, with $6,500,000 in 1935.

Live at Home Plan

Most of the Southern States this year will plant less of the usual crops of cotton, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, and instead will divert acres to pasture and feed crops for the increasing numbers of livestock. Trees are being planted on many acres of marginal land. F. N. Farrington, county agent of Tallapoosa County, Alabama, reported that 2,000,000 forest trees are being planted in his county.

Throughout the South a movement known as the "live at home" program has gained momentum this spring. Under the direction of extension and AAA workers, thousands of families have or are about to plant sizeable gardens to supply a minimum of eight different vegetables for home consumption.

In the high plains section reports indicated a definite trend away from row crops in favor of sorghums, such as milo maize, kaffir corn, and hegari, all of which are regarded as drought resistant. Sorghums can be planted later than corn, and in the meantime farmers hope for additional moisture.

South Dakota is expected to increase its spring wheat acreage, with farmers figuring they can take advantage of the short crop in the winter wheat area. North Dakota is expected to plant about the same acreage as last year. Ohio farmers were reported as increasing spring wheat acreage 20 per cent.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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MATTRESSES REMADE HIG
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

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MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Paying guests, attractive surroundings, home environment; meals optional; moderate prices; near station. Oakwood 3359.

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STEINWAY and other standard-make grand pianos; radius 300 miles New York. DAVIS, 160 W. 56th Street, N. Y. C.

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WESTON, MASS. Beautifully located on corner lot of 43,000; Georgian Colonial house consisting of 8 rms., 3 baths, and basement playroom. Air conditioned and thoroughly insulated. Master's suite has large bedroom, dressing room, bath and sleeping porch. Shown by appointment only. Phone Waltham 3936.

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REPRESENTATIVES TO SELL DRESSES; designing, sewing courses; training required; commission. COFA SMITH, 41 W. 31st Street, N. Y. C. EL. 5-5674.

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ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, 49 Florence Ave., Apt. 0540—Room or suite with board. Ideal for parents with one child, or commuters. Individual home. Rural surroundings.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Double room, private family, 4 windows, unlimited telephone; women preferred. 309 South Clifton Terrace, Hobart 6580.

ROOMS and BOARD WANTED

YOUNG business woman with girl, three, desires room and board and care for child during day. Write Box M-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, St. Mary St. vicinity—Single room in apartment for gentleman; no other roomers. HANcock 8930, Mr. Curtis; evenings KENmore 5128, 28 Buswell Street.

BOSTON, 16 Clearway St., Suite 6—Comfortable, quiet room for business woman; near The Mother Church, Kenmore 6581.

hotel MINERVA

211 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
25th Year Monitor Advertising

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway (100th), Apt. 6-W—Quiet, near bath; $5.00; elevator; convenient transportation, churches. AC. 4-2384 (Mitchell).

N. Y. C., 329 W. 97th St. (Apt. 6-B)—Attractive sunny front room; running water; single, double; convenient transportation. "Cousins."

N. Y. C., West Side—Single, double rooms; private home, kitchen privileges. Write Box P-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 506 W. 113th St.—Attractive front room, $5.50; kitchen privileges; elevator; near Columbia. (Apt. 6-B). CA. 8-3210.

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SUNNYSIDE GARDENS, Long Island City, N. Y. (20 min. bus or subway from Times Sq.)—Pleasant room, private home of 2 adults. Call or write HOLST, 39-61 43rd Street.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS girl desires large, quiet, unfurnished room, kitchen privileges, convenient transportation; preferably L. I. c. PACKARD, 43-30 46th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic. Telaires C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 0666. Boston.

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SINGERS WANTED for World's Fair Concert. ROBERT MALONE, Carnegie Hall Chapter, CO. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

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CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 1206.

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A GIRL companion about 12 years old to be companion to a motherless girl of the same age; the girl to live with me in Brookline, Mass. Box C-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST PRICES PAID
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AWNINGS, Screens, Shades, Venetian Blinds. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Cen. New. 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897 (Mass.).

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	R	E	E	C	E			J	O	S	H	U	A	
A		L	A	U	T			A	L	P	S		H	
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L	I	T		C	I	T	Y		L	E	E			
I	D		P	O	L	O		N	O	R	T	H		
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L	A	D	O	G	A		E	R	I	N	Y	S		

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"REDDY-POP" — Delicious. Crisp already popped corn, two gallons kept fresh in metal container only 50c (postpaid). GREY GABLES FARM, Centerville, Indiana.

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SELL "Color Glow" candles dept. stores, gift shops, florists; other successful lines necessary; commission basis. Particulars to Seaver Associates, Auburndale, Mass.; references, territory covered.

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Great Profusion at Moderate Prices
We Telegraph Flowers
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Medford Branch 212 High St.
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DOUGLAS E. CURRIE
Texaco Marfak Lubrication
Tires Batteries Accessories
Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

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Phone Belmont 2374
For Your Spring Permanent
Vanity Beauty Shop
for the latest style
355 Trapelo Road, Belmont
JULIA HOLMES HELEN HOLMES

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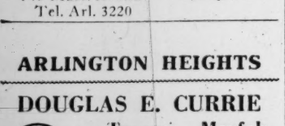
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving Packing
Storage Facilities for
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
RUGS SILVER
WOOLENS
New England Storage Warehouse Co.
Established 1905
Highlands 9370—32 George St.
BOSTON, MASS.
Storing Shipping



Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. - HANcock 8000

Bead Restringing For 35 Cents
and using Duff's Silk Cable, too, which means longer wear and extra safety. This is a non-profit-making price and one to take advantage of now! So dash in with your pearls and other pet beads to Arthur Fitt, Jeweler, 26 West Street, fifth floor

BOSTON—Roslindale
Parkway 0272
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time
E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

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For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Oil Co.
Braintree Mass.

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
The New
Dexdale Measured Hose
Individually Proportioned to Suit All Types
Ask to See Them
128-130 MAIN STREET

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
General Electric Refrigerator, 6 cu. ft.
$114.95 ($1 a week) Lowest Price in G. E. History
783 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 6655

GREENFIELD DAIRY FARM
Once again highest scoring for quality, richness and cleanliness. JERSEY GRADE A MILK.
Brockton 4100

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
543 Warren Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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We have values in portable typewriters you won't want to miss. Generous cash allowance on your used typewriter.
DERRY, Inc.
122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston CAP. 8371
1320 Beacon St., Brookline LON. 1156

S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST., CHESTNUT HILL

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092
Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
433 Center Street New No. 4914-M

FLORELLA BEAUTY SHOP
Waves, Shampoos, Manicures 35c ea.
Permanent Waves $2.50 up
BEAcon 3730 Florence Allen
Room 6, 1352 Beacon Street
formerly with Fischer's Beauty Shop

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Knit-tex Topcoats
$32.00
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
IN HARVARD SQUARE

Brattle Square Florist

We Deliver Beautiful Flowers Anywhere
TRO. 9839 29 Brattle St.

SPRING
Repairing and Reupholstering
ANDERSON & RUFLE CO.
MATTRESSES REMADE
Estimates Free
30 Dunster St. Tro. 3344

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Massachusetts Avenue TRO 9460

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

Rinso and Bab-O Advertised in the Monitor
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
36 BRATTLE ST. KIR. 7815

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing
and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Start the New Year with a Lustrous New Permanent from
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
7 Hudson St. Tro. 1603

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FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

DRESS MATERIALS
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Seersuckers, Poplins, Broadcloths
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
Main St., Concord Tel. 371-W

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ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

DEDHAM
(Continued)

Personal Loans
for
Personal Needs
at
Low Cost
Loans up to $1000
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member F. D. I. C.
Federal Reserve System

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
ESTABLISHED 1877

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harper Method Shop
Telephone 3430
for a
Manicure, Marcel, or Permanent
The Harper Method Shampoo gives satisfaction.
520 MAIN STREET—Second Floor

helen
HOSIERY
in the new Spring colors
Inquire about our Hosiery Club
381 MAIN STREET

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

C. H. WATSON & SONS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MEAT, FISH, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Quality and Service for Over 50 Years
314 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946
We Are a Red & White Store

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST.—TEL. 740

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meat Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk Cream Eggs

Step into a pair of
Drew "Arch-Rest Shoes"
Comfort in every step
Smart Spring Styles now on display
Most styles $6.50
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET

A new pattern in Sandwich
"Early American"
Goblets, Sherbets, Fruit Juices, etc.
$2.50 a half dozen
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 MAIN ST. Silversmiths

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THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street, Tel. 848

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

OLDSMOBILE
Cadillac—LaSalle
General Motors Truck
MARBLE MOTOR CO.
144 Lafayette Sq. Tel. 5383
Interior Decoration
Custom Draperies
Strahan Colonial Wallpapers
Broadloom Rugs and Carpets
LIBBEY'S
53 Main Street, Tel. 807
"HAVE THEM CLEANED RIGHT"
NEW YORK
CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647
Guaranteed Dry Cleaning
No fading—even the most delicate colors
No odor—not even a trace. Carefully shaped—not just pressed. Minor repairs—free of charge.
PHONE 164
Individual Family Laundry
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

THE STATIONERY SHOP
WEDDING INVITATIONS
PRINTED STATIONERY
Greeting Cards for Every Occasion
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472

MITCHELL & CO.
Merrimack Street
Coats—Dresses
In Paris Inspired Fashions
Ready-to-Wear Street Floor

MUNSEY'S
Heating and Appliance Co., Inc.
"Haverhill's Service Center"
and
Haverhill Camera Exchange
Complete Stock—Lowest Prices
12 Winter Street Tel. 2379

ATHERTON'S
"Complete Home Furnishers"
"Over 40 years of faithful service"
"Over the Cement" Bridge
HAVERHILL, MASS.

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

If you desire quality and style in your clothes, you will find both at
Gerro's Men's Shop
5 Washington Square
Opposite Post Office

HINGHAM

SPECIAL SPRING SALE
Saturday, April 13—Saturday, April 20
85 Values for Thrifty Shoppers
Seeds and Bulbs for early planting
BAKER'S 5¢ to $1 STORE

Charles B. Porter & Co.
UPHOLSTERING
Upholstery Goods and Window Shades, Antique Furniture Restored.
Charles B. Porter Tel. 3611 Rudolph C. Gleed 99 Water Street

For prompt and expert service call
JOHN HURTIN
Successor to
TOM CONNELL, Tailor
The Old Reliable
CLEANSING—PRESSING—DYEING
Free Delivery
South Street Hingham 0854

HOLYOKE

It's SMART to be comfortable
You'll love these new Spring styles in
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH H. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 598 Dwight St.

Smart Spring Top Coats
in all the newest shades
$19.75 to $40.00
Fred Johnson Clothiers
INCORPORATED
257 Maple Street

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General Carpenter

Specializing in paneled ceilings, roofs, floors, and tiled bathrooms.
Jobbing and repairs of all kinds.
ALBERT E. HARVEY
133 Olive Ave. Tel. 21846

Store Your Furs
in our certified cold storage vaults, where they will receive the care of experienced furriers.
Tel. 25251
Cherry & Webb's

See it for yourself
Plymouth
CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH
the low-priced beauty with the Luxury Ride!
C. W. Dillon, Agent
Tel. 24522 1-15 Oxford St.

Tulips, Daffodils, Hyacinths and Easter Lilies
from our own bulbs
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 PLEASANT STREET
METHUEN TEL. 23310
Member F. T. D.

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"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
FAIR OAKS DAIRY
H. DALRYMPLE
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
Tel. Lex. 0384-M 3 Sheridan St.

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

Native Milk-Fed Fowl, 5-lb. av. wt.,	lb. 27c
Squire's Arlington Daisy Hams, 1½ to 3-lb. av. wt.	lb. 29c
Reed's Sugar-Cured Bacon	lb. 25c
Large Calif Navel Oranges	Doz. 39c
Calif. Asparagus	Bunch 39c

1770 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0326

BATEMAN'S
1785 Massachusetts Ave.
3rd Anniversary Sale
All this week

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts, Confectionery
1709 Mass Ave. Tel Lex. 0840

WAVERLY HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO.
TEL. LEX. 1037
announcement
We carry a full line of Wall Papers in Stock. Reasonable Prices—Many Patterns to Choose From.

Clean Up and Paint Up!
House Cleaning Supplies, Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, Garden Tools, Wheelbarrows, Rakes, Baskets, Lawn Mowers.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Styltex Suits
$35 2 PANTS
Lowell's finest worsted suits
TALBOTS
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL'S OLDEST STORE
Celebrating Its 104th Birthday With a Great Anniversary Sale

Josef's
Salon of individual hair styling and permanent waving
DIAL 6331
502 Hildreth Bldg., Lowell, Mass.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Young Moderns' Shop
Specializes in Junior Miss Sizes, 9 to 15
Coats—Suits—Dresses
THIRD FLOOR

for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

"The House for Service"
A FINE DISPLAY
of New and Attractive
FURNITURE, RUGS, DRAPERIES
Reasonably Priced
W. B. GIFFORD
99 and 97 MARKET STREET

Bon Ton Foundations
as Modern as Tomorrow
The new spring models are ready and are more beautiful than ever! All-in-Ones, Step-ins, Girdles, Corsets, $2 to $12.50.
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

Are you a tall woman?
Our Coat Shop has coats correctly proportioned for women taller than the average.
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION STREET

Gifts for the Bride
Beautiful and Useful Gifts
Fine Quality—Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION CORNER BUFFUM STREET

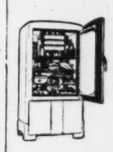
KARL'S PASTRY SHOP
"The Bakery that's Different"
Wedding and Birthday Cakes to order. We Deliver
248 Humphrey Street, Swampscott, Mass.
LY. 3-1580

LYNN
(Continued)

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly. 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

LOOK at the size at the name at the price
KELVINATOR
6 cu. ft. size
priced at only
$114.75
Plus small carrying charge for Budget Payments



Bissell Carpet Sweeper
Special at
$3.39

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

FACTORY STORE
Buy direct from the Factory and
SAVE
Seersucker House Coats (Zipper Style) $1.69. Many other values in dresses, hosiery, undies, etc.
Visit us and be convinced.
PRISCILLA UNDERWEAR CO.
11 Commercial St., Malden
Just a step from Pleasant St.

Bank by Mail
One of our many services, easily arranged for your convenience.
FELLSWAY CO-OPERATIVE BANK
353 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Malden 7252 Open 11 a. m. to 1 a. m.

Good Earth
CHINESE-AMERICAN RESTAURANT
SPECIALS ALL DAY 35c
164 Pleasant Street Malden, Mass.
Opp. Gas & Elec. Co.

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE

For Personal Service, Quiet and Restful Atmosphere. Moderate Prices
82 Pleasant St., Malden
Tel. 0165-W

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 3200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 3252

Shoes that fit and flatter:
SELBY STYL-EEZ
WILBUR COON
FLORSHEIM'S
BOSTONIANS
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
LOUIS KLANE'S, 61 Pleasant Street
Next to Mystic Theater

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MODERN TAILORING CO.
Cleansers, Tailors and Furriers of the Better Kind
We Call For and Deliver
Suits and Coats Made to Order
271 Main Street Mystic 4107-M

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

MELROSE

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

COLD STORAGE
for FURS and CLOTH COATS
Protect your Furs, Cloth Coats, Blankets, etc., by storing in our cold storage vaults.
SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
14B Emerson St., Stoneham, Mass.
STONEHAM 0621

SCOFIELD PRINTING CO.
26 Essex St. Tel. Mel. 1847
Opposite Post Office

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
May We Serve You?

MELROSE
(Continued)

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0640
Crystal 1680

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0294—0295
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

NEEDHAM

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
Ford
23 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

Frank L. Brown & Son
Painting and Decorating
Wallpapers
Tel. Needham 0165-R Needham, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
Have you seen our Remodeled Housewares and Stove Department?
Come in this month, see our stocks at low prices. Ask about our Weekly Budget Plan.

HAWES ELECTRIC CO.
592 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.
Phone 6057
GENERAL ELECTRIC
REFRIGERATORS
Special 6 cu. ft. for $111.95
Standard 8 cu. ft. for $129.95

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St Phone 1849
Prompt Delivery

Loretta's
Fine Millinery
556 PLEASANT ST.

TABER'S INC.
Central Market & Grocery
254-258 Union Street
New Bedford, Mass.
"Where the good things gather"

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parson's Laundry Co., Inc.
Telephone 5000

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

232 HIGH STREET Tel. 1425-M
Green Shoppe
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
It is always a pleasure to serve Monitor readers
COATS DRESSES Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-2 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRAVELERS CHECKS
Protect your travel funds with our travelers checks
Spendable wherever travelers go
Prompt refund if lost or stolen
Cost 75c for Each $100 Purchased
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

You Can Buy
New or Used
With Confidence From
FROST MOTORS, Inc.
OLDSMOBILE
CADILLAC LA SALLE
899 Washington St. Newton North 6525

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL · COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

I have the oldest insurance agency in Newton, representing some of the strongest stock and mutual companies, and can place your account on the budget plan.
Let us quote you rates
ALFRED E. FULLER
16 AUSTIN STREET NEW. NO. 7304

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 1853

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
Hardware Garden Supplies
J. H. CHANDLER & SON, Inc.
796 Beacon Street Cen. New. 4000

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.
A-B-C
DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
For 100% Protection Fur Storage Call Wes. New. 2600

NORWOOD

the alice shop
705 Washington Street
NORWOOD 0636-W
Etched and Early American Glassware
Sole Norwood distributors for Fostoria

FUR STORAGE
3% of Valuation
Special, Cloth Coats Cleaned Glazed, Stored—$1.95
Cliff's Band Box
Phone Nor. 1663 168 Walpole St., Norwood

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Harwood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch and Clock Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE
in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-3939
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAFT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST. BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0078

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Coldspot
Electric Refrigerator
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
SALE
Silver Plated Ware
Platters, Coffee Pots, Trays, Water Pitchers
Reg. $2.75, Now $1.98
ENGLAND BROTHERS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m-11 a. m., daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, INC.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

DURAND'S CHOCOLATE SHOPS
Delicious Fresh Candies
Ice Cream and Sodas
13 Beale St. Wollaston

If you are interested in buying a Dependable Used Car, see what Buick has to offer this month.
Best bet's Buick!
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
1125 HANCOCK STREET

Dorothy Bruham
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
MILLINERY
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave. Malden, 147 Pleasant St. Waltham, 433 Moody St.

BRADFORD & CASWELL CO.
We carry a full line of Choice Meats and Groceries
Marjorie Mills recommends
Land O'Lakes Butter,
2 lbs.—73c
Deliveries in Quincy and Milton
2 Brook Street Wollaston GRA. 9330

Starting Today
BOYS' WEEK
Famous Name $1.50
Shirts 97c
REMICK'S

Visit Sears
for the
Home and Garden Savings Sale
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
1389 HANCOCK STREET

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

THRIFTICHECK SERVICE — GRANITE TRUST CO. — GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Open a No Minimum Balance Checking Acct.
Checks 7½c
GRANITE Trust Company Quincy
Member F. D. I. C

"ZORIC" One of the world's greatest dry cleaning sensations. Clothes are really cleaner and stay cleaner longer.
OLD COLONY
Launderers—Cleansers
100 Quincy Ave. Pres. 5000

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

E. E. WADSWORTH, Inc.
CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH
SALES—SERVICE
BETTER USED CARS
424 Adams St., Milton Blu. 0470

READING

Heating Oil and Service
See us about our Budget Plan
CHAPIN OIL CO.
134 High St., Reading, Rea. 0599

TORRE'S PAVILLION
Reading and Wakefield Line
will open
Saturday, April 13th

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

SHARON

FLOWERS
DAHLIAS—GLADS—PERENNIALS—for your garden
BEATRICE'S GREENHOUSES
630 So. Main St., Sharon, Mass. Tel. 776

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON
(Continued)

"Scotty's"
SHELL
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
TELEPHONE FOXBORO 54

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191

SHARON—Mansfield

Mansfield Public Market
Grocers and Provisions
S. S. Pierce's Products
Phones 275 and 276
4 North Main St., Mansfield

SHARON-STOUGHTON

Johns-Manville Multiple Bevel Panel Ceilings
Are Economical to Buy
—Easy to Install!
Ask for a free estimate to-day!
NORFOLK LUMBER CO.
43 Canton St., Ph. 372, Stoughton

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park St. Som. 0319

LIFE AUTOMOBILE FIRE ACCIDENT PLATE GLASS BURGLARY COMPENSATION LIABILITY
17 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOM 0781
A.B.&L.K. DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE, MASS.
Realtors WEDGWOOD Insurance

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

TAUNTON

Pierce Hardware Company
15 Main Street
Wall Paper
Be sure to see our most extensive line.
PIERCE HARDWARE COMPANY
Taunton 57

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
About 50 Varieties of Fruits, Vegetables, Meats and Fish.
Convenient and Economical
COBB, BATES & YERXA CO.
The Complete Food Store
TAUNTON, MASS. PHONE 940

Your Spring Clothes are here Madam
Styles—Colors—Values—Materials all here.
E. A. THOMAS CO.
77-79 Main Street, Taunton, Mass.
"The House of Courtesy"

Wall Paper
⅓ less than book prices
Direct factory buyer. You save the middleman's profit. Paper in stock.
A. C. LEWIS CO., Inc.
6 TRESCOTT STREET
Just around the corner from Main Street

WAKEFIELD

BIRTHDAY SALE!
Thursday—Friday—Saturday
Entire Store Stock Reduced
Willhelmina Smart Shop
431 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN

MERCURY 8
The car that America has been asking for!
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650

★ Star Market Co.
Rib Roast of Beef
for flavor, 23c lb.
24 Mt. Auburn St., Mid. 8600

WELLESLEY HILLS

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WEYMOUTH

RHINES LUMBER CO.
Rough and Finish Lumber
Windows and Doors
Floors and Cabinet Work
148 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640
Weymouth, Mass.

WINCHESTER

R. LEVINE & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS
Cleansing, Repairing, Pressing
FUR REMODELING
Suits Made-to-Measure
524 MAIN STREET Winchester 1811-M

HORACE FORD ICE CREAM
Restaurant Air Conditioned
A la Carte Service at Any Time!
Special Sunday Dinner from Noon to 8 p. m.
Prompt Delivery of Ice Cream Orders
7-9 Winchester Terrace Tel. Win. 1907

WINTHROP

Daily — Always on Time
CLEANSERS
TAILORS · FURRIERS
Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 1990

BAXTER'S
BEAUTY SHOP
For Appointment Call
Ocean 0987
54 Somerset Ave., Winthrop Center

GEORGE W. THOMPSON
368 Main Street Ocean 0576
Builder and Roofer
Remodeling and Repairing
Free Estimates *Time Payments*

WORCESTER

Spring Neckwear
Imported and Domestic Fabrics
Hand Made
95c
S. LOCUM'S
476 Main Street, *Second Floor*

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BUSINESS SERVICE

BIRMINGHAM (England) district—Typewriting. Experienced worker with machine. Also Shorthand. Attendance 5/- per half day. B 63, Kingsway, Quinton, Birmingham 32.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. I. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

WANTED, Companion-Help (May 1st) domestic duties, little cooking. Young and fond of children. Mrs. Eiloart, Beven Ridge, Oxshott, Surrey.

TO LET

TORQUAY
2 Shops to let, singly or jointly. Excellent show windows, good position on front. Rent reasonable. Apply FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, TORQUAY.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, bookkeeper, visiting secretary. Miss copied, duplicating, etc. Personal service. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

MERRITT & TRURAN
BOOTMAKERS and REPAIRERS
All Work Done on the Premises
35 SACKVILLE ROAD TEL. BEXHILL 1884

HOUSE AGENTS
GORDON GREEN & WEBBER
(Percy Webber, F. A. I.)
Auctioneers and Valuers
11 Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea
Phone 410 Bexhill, 90 Cooden
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES
London Office, Dorland House
14 Regent St., S. W

J. Arscott Ltd
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS
Light Luncheons Afternoon Teas
45-47 St. Leonards Road Tel. 408
51-53 Devonshire Road Tel. 405

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 351

J. W. D. BURGESS
FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Local Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Orders Collected and Goods Delivered to all parts of town and district
TOWN HALL SQUARE Phone Bexhill 120

Longley's
DRAPERS
Noted for Household Linens and Blankets
Devonshire Rd. Ph. Bexhill 390

Telephone: BEXHILL 349, COODEN 15
Telegrams: "Property Bexhill"
STAINES & CO.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS and ESTATE AGENTS
Particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Properties to Let and for Sale with Map and Guide gratis.
28, DEVONSHIRE ROAD, BEXHILL-ON-SEA, and SEA ROAD, COODEN BEACH

EVERYTHING IN WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN
WHEATLEY BROS.
JAEGER
AGENTS
22 St. Leonards Rd Tel. 125

BIRMINGHAM

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME NEEDS and SMART FASHIONS at the
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Spring Knitwear
Kicken-knit Woolley Costumes made to measure without extra charge.
All Wool Linda Twin Sets from 30/-
New Summer Frocks have arrived
S. N. COOKE LTD.
20 New Street and City Arcades
Also at: 18 Wood Street, Stratford-on-Avon; Ireland's Mansions, Shrewsbury; 12 Pier Street, Aberystwyth.

Tel. Cen. 5727 32 Gt. Western Arcade
ASHMORES
Owner Mrs. Marsh
GOOD SHOES
All Prices
BAGS SLIPPERS STOCKINGS

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575 Moseley Road Birmingham

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks Silver and Cut Glass

GOWNS, KNITWEAR
GLOVES, WOOL
BUZZACOTTS
LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING
424, Moseley Road

BOURNEMOUTH

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING *and* DECORATING CONTRACTOR
Bournemouth West
Special attention given to all jobbing work. Phone 2741

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

For a Few Shillings
Kendall's make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
79 and 166 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth
"Forum Buildings," Above Bar, Southampton

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
At Your Service
TEL. 2016

Terrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON & McAULEY
LTD.
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, LINGERIE, KNITWEAR AND GOWNS
62 and 63 East Street
BRIGHTON 1. Tel.: 5649.

CORRALL & Co. LTD. COAL

40, Queens Road	Brighton	5701 (Tel.)
71, Church Road	Hove	3727 (Tel.)
South Road	Preston	2216 (Tel.)
New Street	Basingstoke	235 (Tel.)
Middle Street	Petworth	50 (Tel.)
3 Gordon Terrace	Worthing	1263 (Tel.)

Also INCORPORATING Banfield & Co., 20, Ship St., BRIGHTON. Tel. 1008 The Trent Main Coat Co., 21 St. James St., BRIGHTON 2780 J. Verrall, Burgess Hill Tel. 2266

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
14, Western Road, Brighton
5, The Arcade, Worthing

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

Early Summer Frocks and Sports Wear
Jolly & Son Ltd.
BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

Marsh's
CIVIL, SPORTING, and LADIES' TAILORS
Every Garment made on these Premises
86-92b Whiteladies Road, Clifton

Massingham
Come and See the
NEW SPRING STYLES in LADIES' MOCCASIN SHOES
STOKES CROFT AND HIGH STREET

BROMLEY

BEST FAMILY WORK AND DYEING & CLEANING
THE LIMES LAUNDRY
FARNBOROUGH KENT
TELEPHONE FARNBOROUGH 2

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 4167
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. and V. E. King)
THE BROADWAY
63 HIGH STREET BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

ENGLAND

CAMBERLEY

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Antiques *Licensed Valuers*
Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
HIGH STREET, CAMBERLEY
PHONE 303 CAMBERLEY

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE 4286
THE LEADING DRAPERS FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
New Café
LUNCHEONS TEAS
CONTINENTAL CAKES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
23 and 25 Clarence Street
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Phone Croydon 1126-7
W. D. HAYWARD
Printer and Stationer
46 George St., 11 and 12 Park St., Croydon
Printing Orders of every description executed at very short notice.

EXETER

82 BRANCHES
Fresh from the Factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
13, High Street, Exeter
10, Fleet Street, Torquay

HARROW

The Gingerbread House

9a College Road Harrow
Phone Harrow 1760
"The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

T. J. AUSTIN & SONS, Ltd.
15 London Road, St. Leonards

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
and at Bexhill
Estab. 1881

Herbert Morgan
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Gowns and Millinery
20 Robertson Street, Hastings

IPSWICH

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING RINGS
CROYDON & SONS
50 and 52 Tavern Street, Ipswich
Telephone 4116

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Corder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

KINGSTON and SURBITON

BUSH BROS.
57 HEINZ VARIETIES
Family Grocers
156 London Road KINgston 2414

PERSONAL ATTENTION HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs. MIDDLETON'S SURBITON LAUNDRY
ELMBRIDGE 1181 HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- 150 DEPARTMENTS
- PRESENT STAFF OVER 2000
- A NON-COMBINE STORE
- A MAGNIFICENT ESCALATOR HALL

KINgston 1001

LEAMINGTON SPA

Kendall
82 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
46, The Parade, Leamington Spa
11, Bull Street, Birmingham

LEICESTER

26, Granby St., and 16 Haymarket, Leicester
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

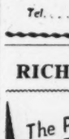
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PINNER

Bring Us Your Garden Requirements

A. P. WHITE
PINNER NURSERY
CHURCH LANE, PINNER
Phone: Pinner 40

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Redford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

JOHN DYERS
60 DEPARTMENTS OF FASHIONS, FURNISHING AND MAN'S SHOP
KINGS ROAD
Tel. . . . SOUTHSEA . . . 2323

RICHMOND and District

The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES you get them from the Hygienic Bakeries
Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office & Works, Rd., Richmond SURREY

Ladbroke 2070 Est. 186
BURGESS LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road North Kensington London, W. 10

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

Williamsons Ltd.
76 George St. Tel. Richmond 3384/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at: TWICKENHAM TEDDINGTON

Repairs! Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND
Tel. RICHMOND 1871 collected and Delivered.

SEVENOAKS

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER, BOOKSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST. SEVENOAKS 840
Use Stephens' Ink and Gripfix

SOUTHAMPTON

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
ABOVE BAR
SOUTHAMPTON 4788

STROUD

Lewis & Godfrey Ltd.
Fashions Furniture
Glass and China
Removals and Storage
Russell Street and King Street
Tel. Stroud 140

SUTTON COLDFIELD

DODD'S DRAPERY STORES
82, Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Underwear for Ladies and Children. General Drapery of every description.
WOOLS and HABERDASHERY
Tel. Sut. 1856

SUTTON—Surrey

ROSEMARY
Blouses
Millinery Knitwear
Dressmaking
24b, Grove Road. Tel. VIGILANT 2542

ENGLAND

SUTTON—Surrey
(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Bread on the Window

Florence

The Procuratore del Re, or King's Procurator, whose office of Public Prosecutor connects him in the minds of the majority with nothing but the issuing of warrants of arrest, or the securing of sentences against lawbreakers, does a great deal besides this. His office includes remedial work as well, and an Italian journalist, Signor Renzo Martinelli, recently wrote an interesting article in "La Nazione," on "The King's Procurator when no one sees him," describing the work done by and for those expiating their errors, and the providing of help for the families in the meantime.

The note struck again and again was assistance for the families outside, but work for the prisoners by which they might help their families while in prison and earn for them more effectually when they come out.

In relation to this the Procuratore related a touching story, showing how large a part of the punishment for wrong-doing may lie in the sense of the suffering left at home, and what fullness of self-sacrificing love may be found in a prison cell.

"Some time ago," he told Signor Martinelli, "I went to visit the prison of Pontassieve and there I found a woman condemned for chicken and rabbit stealing. Although she had been there a long time this 'delinquent' had never eaten one single mouthful of bread, so that she might save it for her children, her husband, and her father-in-law, who live at Reggello in the direst poverty. There are three children, of 6, 8 and 10 years; the father-in-law is 84 years old. The husband is physically incapable of working. When I saw her, she had sent home, in instalments, 15 chili of bread (a chili is more than 2 pounds); seven more she carried with her on leaving."

In reply to an observation that the bread must have been somewhat moldy, the Procuratore added:

"No, not moldy, for she had broken up the loaves into small pieces, laid them on the window sill, between one bar and another, and turned them from time to time so that the sun should dry them well on all sides. Besides this, from morning till night she worked at embroidery; and when, in the evening, the sun went down and the light left the cell before it left the corridor, this mother, this thief, stretched her hands out through the 'spy-hole' and thus continued her work until it was no longer possible to see where to set the needle.

"It is needless to say that I made the details of this case known in the right quarter. But it would be well, very well, that the public should know it too!"

Very well, certainly, that the public should know it too, and realize how much loving solicitude, what utter denial and sacrifice of self on behalf of others, may be found blooming, like a flower struggling towards the light, in a prison cell.

Where Would You Find—

1. Cristobal?
2. The Cracker State?
3. The Bridge of the Holy Trinity?
4. Manitoba?
5. The Polo Grounds?
6. The site of the Colossus, one of the Seven Wonders of the World?
7. Tuscaloosa?
8. An orchestra conducted by Howard Barlow?
9. The Don River?
10. The site of the 1940 Republican Convention?

(Answers appear on this page)

Vocations

Planning Wardrobes

All those women who want to know what to wear, how to plan clothes for trips, formal occasions and other such perplexing questions, find an expert, who knows from actual experience what to wear and when to wear it, a big help. One woman, who has sold her services to a large store, finds the work lucrative as the store pays her a commission on sales. She will advise one in the choice of ready-to-wear garments or give advice as to the choice of materials and designs; she will see that you have assistance in cutting and fitting or she will see that the dress or what you wish is made completely for you. She will go through the various departments with shoppers, advising in the complete and correct assembling of a wardrobe or costume. This is a job she created herself!—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Washington Post: Yes, this is a free country and you may say what you please, but it's extremely difficult to get anybody to listen.

Milwaukee Journal: A doughnut with a handle is a new breakfast boon. Now for a stack of griddle cakes with a six point automatic lubricating system.

Humorist: A retiring official in Glasgow was presented with a gramophone and 200 records. The donors had previously ascertained that he had a needle.

A Strange Team

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Just how Bossy came to be flanked by a pair of horses was not explained by the photographer

Did You Ever Wonder

How Sand Got On the Sea Shore?

Sand consists of fine grains of stone, particularly quartz, silica, or flint. It is the result of the breaking up or disintegration of rock by the action of water, wind, and weather.

Large rocks may be broken up by earth tremors and by the freezing and thawing of water in their cracks and pores.

WAVES HELP TO MAKE SAND

The fragments resulting from the breaking up of larger rocks are still subject to the disintegrating effects of wind, rain, and temperature changes.

On the sea shore, the rocks and rock fragments, as well as sea shells, corals, etc., are subjected to the pounding of the waves, which rolls and tosses them about, rubbing them against each other and against other rocks. The soluble parts of the stone are dissolved away by the chemical action of the sea water, further contributing to the disintegration of the stone. The fragments of rock are thus reduced to the size of gravel and finally are ground down small enough to be known as sand. The average diameter of a grain of sand is around 1-30 or 1-40 of an inch. Ordinarily where the material is composed of grains smaller than 1-5 of an inch it is called sand; if coarser than 1-5 of an inch in diameter, it is called gravel.

Sand dunes, which are found along some lake and ocean shores, and in many deserts, are made by dry sand blown about by the wind and deposited in mounds. Some dunes, not held stationary by a blanket or anchor of growing plants, may creep or migrate. Migrating dunes move slowly forward by the shifting of the sand from the windward to the leeward side of the dune. Such dunes have been known to move in on and render useless orchards and fertile farm lands in their path. Their march may be stopped by planting a restraining blanket of grasses over them, or by building an artificial barrier to their advance.

—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

EVERY temptation that is resisted, every noble aspiration that is encouraged, every sinful thought that is repressed, every bitter word that is withheld, adds its little item to the impetus of the great movement which is bearing humanity onward toward a richer life and higher character.—FISKE.

Geographical Oddities

Eight Hours Across the Atlantic

The width of the Atlantic Ocean at the narrowest point between Africa and Brazil is exactly the equivalent of the air distance between Boston and Denver. In terms of modern air transport, this means that Brazil and the British African colony of Sierra Leone are only about eight hours apart.

Iran's Water Supply

In many sections of Iran (Persia), where water is always at a premium, the natives grow enormous crops of watermelons during the brief rainy season, and store them in cellars and dugouts against the inevitable water shortages of the long rainless season. When it becomes necessary to turn to the melons, water is water in Iran regardless of taste, color, or purity! Americans who venture into Iran, however, will certainly find something to write home about when they sample warm drinks made from the juice of watermelons that have been in storage five or six months. Such beverages go down a little better if a pinch of salt is added—it helps to disguise the taste.

In Lighter Vein

The Latest

"And has your baby learned to talk yet?"

"Oh, yes. We're teaching him to keep quiet now."—Answers.

Ahem!

He: "Will you sail with me on the sea of matrimony?"

She: "Yes, after you've made a raft of money."—Chelsea Record.

Missed the Fun

The Indianapolis Optimist Club recently gave a turkey dinner at one of the leading clubs of the town for a group of thirty-eight underprivileged boys.

Down in the club lobby after the affair was over, a disgusted little voice piped up, "I had my turkey all et before I knowed it was turkey."—Cockle Bur.

In a Nutshell

The theater was in an uproar. "They're calling for the author," said the man responsible for the play.

The manager grabbed the playwright and impelled him along the passage. As he shoved him toward the curtain he said curtly: "Well, just go in front and tell them you're sorry."—Hudson (N. Y.) Star.

Following Suit

"This is a good restaurant, isn't it?" asked the customer.

"Yes, sir, best in town," responded the waiter. "If you order a fresh egg, you get the freshest egg in the city, sir. If you order hot soup, you get the hottest soup in the city, sir. If —"

"I believe you're right," interrupted the customer. "I ordered a small steak."

Says the Sage

They call him horse because he takes after his fodder.

Little Chauncey

"A book on sales resistance, please!"

Manly Manners

Daily Anecdote

Truth Will Out

During the early years of a long and successful ministry, Dr. William H. Lawrence, Bishop-Emeritus of the Diocese of Massachusetts, was Dean of the Theological Seminary in Cambridge. During this time the Massachusetts bishopric was vacant and Phillips Brooks, then rector of Trinity Church, was the most promising candidate.

Walking through the yard with President Eliot of Harvard one day, Dean Lawrence said: "Don't you hope Brooks will be elected?"

"No," replied Harvard's President, "a second- or third-rate man would do just as well. We need Brooks in Boston and Cambridge."

Phillips Brooks, however, was elected; and some time thereafter the two discussed the subject again. "Aren't you glad Brooks was elected?" queried Dean Lawrence.

"Yes, I suppose so, if he wanted it," retorted Eliot, "but to tell the truth, Lawrence, you were my man."

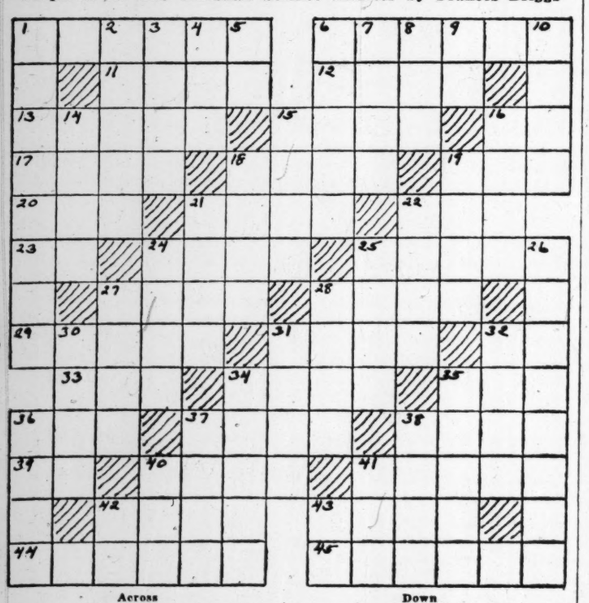
Where Would You Find—

Answers

1. A port at the Caribbean entrance of the Panama Canal.
2. Georgia.
3. Florence, Italy; a famous work of art, built, in 1569, of marble.
4. A province in Western Canada.
5. The home of the National League baseball team in New York City.
6. A gigantic bronze statue of Apollo at ancient Rhodes.
7. A city in western Alabama.
8. Mr. Barlow conducts the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra.
9. A river in southeastern Russia emptying into the Sea of Azov; 1,100 miles long.
10. Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a kingdom of southern Europe?
6—What is 6th book of Old Testament?
11—What island is off southeastern coast of Borneo?
12—What is a mountain system of south central Europe?
13—Watered silk is what?
15—What is a commercial city of Alabama?
16—Symbol for barium is what?
17—————— Park is a city of Florida.
18—Where would money be coined?
19—What is a commercial city of French Morocco?
20—What is gold monetary unit of Lithuania?
21—Menlo Park, Calif., is what?
22—What is a county of northern Illinois?
23—Where is Rexburg (abbr.)?
24—Goals are placed 250 yards apart in what game?
25—If you were in Hastings, Neb., in what direction would you travel to reach Grand Island?
27—You do what in game of tenpins?
28—What is a city of Illinois?
29—The righteous are bold as what animal (pl.)?
31—The kolea moha is a duck, toad, or tree—which?
32—Moncton is in what Canadian province (abbr.)?
33—A skate is what?
34—Pharaoh's butler dreamed of what (Gen. 40)?
35—In speaking of Biblical Hoglah, what pronoun would you use?
36—A tittle is what?
37—What was original name of Matthew?
38—Who was one of David's warriors (II Sam. 23:36)?
39—Upon.
40—Who was Roman moon-goddess?
41—What patriarch was father of Enoch?
42—What is hundredth part of unit in various monetary systems?
43—Where were Israelitish exiles settled by Tiglath Pileser (I Chron. 5:26)?
44—What is a lake between Finland and Russia?
45—What would you call any one of the Eerinyes?

Down

1—Who was preceptor of St. Paul (Acts 22:3)?
2—Who was author of "Middlemarch"?
3—What is name of a lake of Scotland?
4—What impels balls in billiards?
5—What is French for "and"?
6—What is a commune of France?
7—What is a commune of Spain?
8—Gaddiel was chosen by Moses as what?
9—High school (abbr.)
10—Isaiah gave advice and encouragement to what king?
14—Who was a famous Roman poet?
15—What is first name of Melema in George Eliot's "Romola"?
16—A mangal is what?
18—What is thousandth part of a monetary unit?
19—The snakeleaf is what?
21—Which of Little Boy Blue's charges got into the corn?
22—You should do what before you leap?
24—What animal do you associate with Yankee Doodle?
25—What is a French city on Mediterranean?
26—Western Islands are better known as what?
27—Would a boutre be food, a shoe, or a boat?
28—What is a river of New Mexico and Arizona?
30—What metal was used for furniture in Bible times?
31—Grace Moore is what?
32—What is a river of Northamptonshire, England?
34—What is a river of Lithuania and Latvia?
35—What is a town of southeastern Turkey, Asia?
36—What minor prophet was son of Pethuel?
37—What is that which supplies air for breathing?
38—What is a seaport of Italy?
40—What is a northern constellation east of Cancer?
41—To be discordant.
42—Symbol for cadmium is what?
43—In speaking of Biblical Joha, what pronoun would you use?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Warning*

By LE PELLEY

THAT LIGHT UNDER THE DOOR MUST MEAN THE SHADOW'S IN THAT WORKROOM
IF THE SHADOW'S IN THERE — IT'S NO PLACE FOR US ——
WE MIGHT TAKE A PEEK THROUGH THE KEYHOLE — BUT DON'T MAKE ANY NOISE !!!
HEY... LOOK OUT FOR THAT PIECE OF CORD....
CRASH !
THAT PAIL OF ROCKS WAS RIGGED UP AS A WARNING SIGNAL !
LET'S GO !
HERE — INTO THIS ROOM, QUICK ! WE'LL HIDE

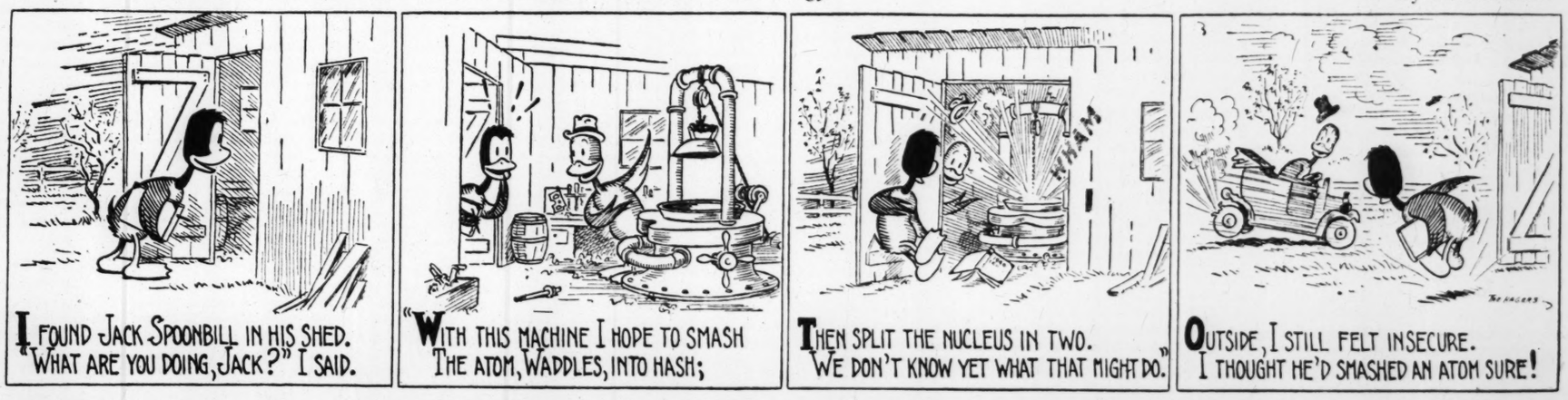
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Miss Is as Good as a Mile*

By RODGERS

Ol' Pete and I were romping around the lawn today—
The only trouble was I neglected to warn him of the cold frame Mr. Simpson set up yesterday—
And—
Oh, boy!
Phew! He made it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Someone Should Harness Jack's Energy*

By THE HAGERS


I FOUND JACK SPOONBILL IN HIS SHED. "WHAT ARE YOU DOING, JACK?" I SAID.
"WITH THIS MACHINE I HOPE TO SMASH THE ATOM, WADDLES, INTO HASH;
THEN SPLIT THE NUCLEUS IN TWO. WE DON'T KNOW YET WHAT THAT MIGHT DO."
OUTSIDE, I STILL FELT INSECURE. I THOUGHT HE'D SMASHED AN ATOM SURE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Struggle for Scandinavia

It may be days before the full results of the struggle for Norway's coast come out of the blizzards and battle smoke. Naval warfare is one thing that even today's newspapers cannot cover minute by minute. Even more time may be required to determine how far north the Reich can reach and maintain its grasp. Mr. Churchill says that every German ship in the Kattegat will be sunk, but naval experts see that as "something to prove." How the Nazis can hold northern Norway is even more in question. But already some other phases of the struggle for Scandinavia are becoming clearer.

Possibly most important is Norway's determination to fight. While her military power may not be great, the moral weight of a decision to risk all dangers rather than submit to violence and terrorism carries tremendous force. It should give courage to other neutrals who are hanging on the brink. It makes the legal case even clearer against the Nazis. And the Norwegians can render vital assistance to the Allies in preventing consolidation of the German hold while British and French forces are being organized, transported and landed in Norway.

In the same way, Britain's bold and destructive reply to the Nazi stroke will hearten the Allied peoples and impress the neutrals. Penetration of the Kattegat, not even attempted during the World War, is assurance that the British navy has not lost the daring and the skill which have made so much of the world safe for peace and freedom. It was imperative that the Allies answer quickly and effectively the Nazi drive into Scandinavia. They have made a good beginning.

But it is also clear that they must keep on. Failure to dislodge the Germans, or to drive them out of northern Norway at least, would be disastrous. It could easily bring Italy in actively on the side of Germany and encourage other non-belligerents, particularly in the Balkans, to accept German terms. And it would break the blockade. Success in the struggle for Scandinavia might not immediately win the war for the Allies, but ultimately it could easily become decisive. The cutting off of Swedish iron supplies, which seems a very possible result if the Allies can control upper Norway, would be a tremendous blow. And failure for the Nazis would have profound effects not only on neutrals but on the German people.

Premeditated

Some news reports and comments even from Allied sources, persist in accepting the Nazis' second-thought contention that the seizure of Norway was caused by Britain's mining of territorial waters. Yet the first Berlin explanation gave a different excuse. The official German note to Norway and Denmark (apparently part of the advance preparations which must have been under way for weeks) made no mention of mines, but claimed the Reich was preventing seizure by the Allies. Manifestly the whole concept of a thrust into Scandinavia was hatched in Berlin long ago.

Apparently even the method of sudden drives at key points was outlined. Hermann Rauschning, in his book, "Hitler Speaks," says that in 1935 the Reichsführer told him:

> Protected by the fleet, and with the co-operation of the air force, I shall order a series of unexpected individual exploits. The Swedes will nowhere be prepared to put up a sufficiently strong defense. But even if one or other of these exploits fail, the overwhelming majority of strategic points will be held. . . . I should tell them I did not wish to conquer them, but wanted only an alliance that was entirely natural and would certainly also be openly desired by Sweden if she were not, out of fear of Russia and Britain, withdrawing into a perfectly suicidal neutrality. I should explain that I came to protect them, and so give the friendly elements in the country the opportunity of deciding according to their own free will.

Simply substitute Norway and Denmark for Sweden, and here is the project. An additional feature, the "Trojan Horse" plan of undermining resistance from within, which explains some of the things that happened in Norway, was outlined at the same time. Even the offer to "protect" was prepared. Other neutrals may read it with interest. They may have also—particularly Sweden—some new ideas about "a perfectly suicidal neutrality."

An Old Friend Returns

After more than five months of impatient waiting, New England sports fans are ready to welcome the return of an old friend. Big league baseball, as presented by the American League Red Sox and National League Bees, comes home to Boston in the form of an annual City Series.

When the two local clubs meet tomorrow and again on Sunday at Fenway Park, past failures will be forgotten and fresh optimism will ride on the wings of each base hit and each strikeout. Mr. B. B. Fan has been reading why some of the critics pick the Red Sox to stop the dominating Yankees and win the pennant. He has heard about the promising young talent the Bees have been playing. Now he can buy a bag of the traditional peanuts and do his own "expert-ing." Play ball!

Some Friction Avoidable

In determining the relations between business and labor, government may at times prove more powerful than either trade unions or organized employers. Slow to develop in the United States, the newly recognized power of government in the field of labor has become increasingly clear under New Deal legislation.

Chief example of the Federal Government's influence in labor problems is the National Labor Relations Act. Hence employers and employees of an industrial State such as Massachusetts wax particularly keen about possible changes in this act.

Unfortunately for the cause of collective bargaining, the National Labor Relations Board has developed into one of its own handicaps. A major issue in the dispute over the Board has grown out of the question whether an entirely new board should be substituted for the present membership, as the Associated Industries of Massachusetts asks.

Evidence indicates that some revision of the law or its administration should be undertaken at the current session of Congress in an effort to bring labor and business closer together. If no labor policy adopted by the Federal Government in this period seems likely to please both sides, still a start can be made toward more mutually agreeable legislation.

Inventing Invention

On at least one thing the speakers who have helped to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the United States Patent Office seem agreed. That is that the pace of invention is likely to quicken rather than slacken.

Watson Davis, director of Science Service, told the TNEC that the pace of engineering research, organized knowledge, and invention "seems to be proceeding at an accelerating rate." Dr. Theodore J. Kreps, economic adviser to the Committee, also adopted this view and said, "the most significant invention made in the nineteenth century was the invention of the art of invention."

This art of invention in the twentieth century is partly a process of teamwork in great laboratories, yet the spark behind it all is the curiosity and imagination of the individual researcher. The key to the mental attitude that evokes new Edisons, Bells, and De Forests is described by Dr. Charles F. Kettering of General Motors as a conviction that "the future is boundless" and that "the frontiers ahead hold promise of new jobs and new improvements in the standard of living surpassing even the progress of the past."

It is over this matter of new jobs that most difference of opinion arises. Do they develop fast enough? What of the man who has lost one of the outmoded jobs? Can he find a new one before his funds are exhausted? Does industry introduce new processes too rapidly? Or does it retard progress by failing to share the advantages in lower prices? Should it take care of men laid off? Should it retrain them? Would a freer capital market mean quicker development of new products and jobs?

These are questions for almost endless discussion. But the nub of the matter is in the fact that we are all inventors. Traced to its Latin roots, the word "invent" means simply to "bring in" or "come upon" something new. Every human being is continually coming in contact with new experiences, new ideas. If he permits himself to grow, he will adjust himself more readily and securely to change—not always easily or without struggle, but in the end satisfyingly. This resilience, appreciativeness, and openness of mind will help all to make use of the opportunities developed by research.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"As Certain as Sunrise"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is as certain as sunrise that Britain will win this war. I hope it is equally certain that we who will have fought the battle will dictate the peace.

When will the United States of America realize that this war is not a childish quarrel among petty nations for pride of place, territory, or even personal ambition, but a mighty attempt of the great red dragon, Satan, the one evil, to overcome the Christ?

To the United States I would say: Make your choice. Keep out if you like, but if you do, then stay out of it all, the peace as well as the war. JAMES T. GRIMSTONE

Wimbledon, Eng.

For Bigger and Better Propaganda

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested in Mr. Erwin D. Canham's article on British propaganda. I should love to hear some good English propaganda. I am not neutral and support the British with all my heart.

I sometimes wonder as I read isolation and disarmament talk in all the American papers if it can be the same nation that so self-righteously berated England and France for their conduct at Munich. I think we need bigger and better British propaganda over here if Christianity is to be preserved, or we may cower in fear while the forces of anti-Christ destroy civilization.

New York (MISS) HELEN HUTCHINS

Goats on the Altar

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Goats will be the next object of destruction in experiments with the new super-explosive invented by Lester P. Barlow if such a proposal is followed through by the War Department, it is reported. Aggressor nations and an international warlike prospectus may provide sufficient excuse for experiments with such devastating potentialities, but the use of the innocent, defenseless, nonaggressor goat hardly seems justifiable. Certainly he must be worthy of the "conscientious objector" classification.

Boston MILTIADES

"At All Costs"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How easy to agree that the United States should keep out of this war at all costs! But how difficult, when a bully is beating up all the small peoples of our neighborhood, to keep their cries for help from ringing in our ears! S.

Boston

Liked "Winter Curfew"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I say many thanks for the delightful article, "Winter Curfew," on the editorial page. I am thoroughly enjoying the wholesome, kindly spirit of the story.

San Francisco. CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER

For Herbert Hoover

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I believe I am one of thousands who today are saying: "Nominate and elect Herbert Hoover President of the United States and right the wrong of 1932!" K.

Boston.

"Good Home Life"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You aim to promote good home life by eliminating tobacco, whisky and beer from your advertising pages, Your coverage of foreign news is broad and superb.

Bartow, Fla. G. F. B.

Exposed

Hans Takes to Vermont

Ten years ago, when Hans was nineteen, he wanted to leave Austria and come to the United States to work in an aircraft plant. He wanted to work his way up and he was sure that this was easier in America than in the Old World.

But he managed to get here only three years ago. Instead of entering a factory, he became what he had been in Austria for many years: the head of a ski school in Vermont, a few miles south of the Canadian border.

Hans is very happy, but at times, when he hears "Wien, Wien nur du allein," or "In Sankt Anton am Arlberg" from radio or phonograph, you can see a bit of sadness in his eyes. But that is overcome quickly, when Clyde, the farmer who operates the lodge, comes in with his cheerful "Hello, Hans." They do not need to explain how they learned to like and trust one another in a short time. In fact, after they had met for the first time, Clyde had told his wife:

"Mother, Hans, the new skiman, has arrived—and, mother, I tell you he's a mighty fine fellow. Let's ask him for dinner."

* * *

Hans came from a country where helpfulness is a common trait. Clyde lives in a State where individual freedom means more than anything else and where people go out of their way to help you, if they like you. If they don't, you might as well leave quickly.

"Don't you try to tell me anything!" a Vermont taxi-driver warned a sophisticated New Yorker who made a remark about his driving. "Why don't you get another taxi?"

Business improved so greatly after Hans took charge that more instructors had to be trained and more men employed. This caused increased expenses and the man who owned most of the property became impatient. He wanted to make lots of money and that was something Hans couldn't understand. He came from a country where everybody had little money and most people were happy. If he, Hans, had the chance to enjoy the mountains, sun and snow every day, then he felt he had the duty to make it as easy and cheap as possible for everybody else to enjoy them.

But the financier, a non-Vermonter, didn't agree. He was going to charge 10 cents for a hot drink, while Hans insisted on keeping the price at a nickel.

"You don't ski, sir," protested Hans. "You have no idea how much everybody needs a hot drink after a day of skiing. And think of all the people who can't afford 10 cents."

That was a language the gentleman had never heard. If they needed it so urgently, then they would even pay 15 cents. Make less money than you *could* make? That sounded illogical to him.

The tension between the non-Vermonter and Hans became worse. One day, at a meeting of stockholders, Hans declared that he was leaving. And then it happened. The excitement was terrific. The other stockholders, all Vermonters, refused to let Hans go. Said one of them: "If you go, we are going to build a fence around the whole property and close up the place."

* * *

Hans' eyes filled with tears. That was like Austria, that was like home; here the people stick together. Here kindness, helpfulness, and co-operation were rated as the best of all human qualities. Hans wanted to remain.

The stockholders knew of his condition. The non-Vermonter, the moneymaker, had to go. The enjoyment of the beautiful mountain and of skiing could not be connected with the mere moneymaking. They bought him out. They paid him politely and he went.

In Vermont, money is only a means of existence and existence only a reflection of one's aims and attributes—of life itself. The Vermonters want to live, not exist. Hans does, too. F. B.

Down the Middle of the Road

The United States and Allied Action

By Erwin D. Canham

Dispatches from Washington have already recorded the preliminary United States reaction to the stirring events in Scandinavia: the pent-up desire to applaud any vigorous Allied counterattack, the sympathy with new victims of Nazi aggression, the concentration upon this country's and President Roosevelt's positions in the face of the swiftly changing situation.

Obviously had the aggression spread to Greenland and Iceland the United States would have had to consider its situation well, brought for the first time within real striking distance of the bombing planes of a powerful State. But there is little likelihood, on the basis of events thus far, that the Nazis will be able to establish themselves in these outlying positions. However, the mere threat in Scandinavia brings the war somewhat nearer the United States even in this tangible sense.

More immediate, however, is the reaction to Allied action. In the old days, back in September or earlier, it used to be said that the one thing which would bring the United States into the war would be a situation of distress for Britain and France, or a direct threat to United States interest. The latter point may still be true, but of the former almost the exact opposite seems to have been indicated by events. When the Allies have been vigorously going ahead with the war, American opinion has been sympathetic and co-operative and isolationism has been at a discount; when the Allies suffered setbacks and their policies seemed to be ineffective, isolationist feeling has strengthened. British naval successes in the River Plate, or in the Altmark raid, were warmly applauded.

* * *

If you should draw a graph of United States sentiment toward the war from September to date, I believe co-operativism would be strongest at those moments when the Allies were themselves being most vigorous and effective, while isolationism flourished during Allied ineptitudes. There is obviously a lesson in this: that the United States is not going to be persuaded into unofficial co-operative help just because of an Allied plight, but because of Allied determination and action. The lesson for London and Paris is plainly that they should not worry about elaborate propaganda plans in the United States, nor fear American neutral susceptibilities, but get on diligently with the war and their public-relations difficulties will take care of themselves.

An interesting aspect of the problem concerns Scandinavian-Americans. Will they, because of the attack on their homelands, now be interventionist? Or have their ties with the old country been altered in such a way that they would prefer to see the United States stay out of all involvement? Doubtless even expert answers to these questions will differ. Judging from the attitudes of Polish and Czechoslovak-Americans, these citizens' sympathies go out in fullest measure to the old countries, but many remain independent and often isolationist Americans.

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Once more the national press and radio have worked overtime this week, bringing graphic pictures of events from Europe sometimes long before many European points were aware of the news. But these facilities are much more restrained than they were in earlier months, partly by the censorships and partly by self-discipline. It seems to be recognized, particularly by the radio networks, that a critical moment in American opinion has been reached and that the Nation must be left to make its own decisions affected only by the facts and uninflamed by sympathetic eyewitnesses.

But the facts are enough to speak for themselves: The United States is alarmed again by the boldness of aggression and the plight of democracy, again hopeful of vigorous resistance and intensely eager to applaud its success. Perhaps this sidelines attitude is inadequate and ignoble. But we are dealing with facts instead of wishes, and with the actual and evolving sentiments of a nation of people. And nothing will persuade those people to co-operate in a world effort to safeguard democracy so much as vigorous efforts by those in the front lines.

Bishop Lawrence calls this general attitude "smug and patronizing." Many will agree with him, many will disagree. But the fact remains that stout hearts on the bridges and fire turrets and engine rooms of British naval vessels in the North Sea will this week do more to affect the attitude than all the speeches of Americans and Europeans, all the contrivings of "propagandists," all the laws and resolutions of Congress.

Mirror of World Opinion

Not Like Publishers, Either

Some of the boys in the news room have been discussing appreciatively the current story of the resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association, which very properly criticized the motion picture industry for portraying newspapermen in "roles false to real life." As a matter of fact, the screen and radio versions of newspapermen, commonly speaking, are as ridiculously wide of the actuality as is the synthetic detective in a gripping mystery novel.

The two great mediums of modern entertainment, the cinema and the mike, probably suppose they are giving the public what it wants, . . . but certainly their scenarists and continuity writers know better. Many of them were reporters before they graduated into the arts. They must know that the typical reporter is far from being a semi-psycopath or a confirmed and ebullient alcoholic.

The star reporters of these fake legends are jaunty and irresponsible, for the most part, and the city editors are irascible grouches. . . . Quite as might be surmised, newspaper work has evolved not a few interesting characters, but it is pertinent to remark that they always got the paper out. . . .

The specific complaint of the Pennsylvania publishers was based upon the absurd depiction of one of their estate in the recent film success, "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." And someone made the casual remark that although they could get away with it with reporters, and nobody paid any attention to the off-hand defamation involved, that was the time the motion picture people went a little too far.—*Portland Oregonian.*

The Wide Horizon

Sweet Singer of Democracy

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

One wonders if civilization did not begin with a song. A poet sang around the tribal campfire his measured recitative of heroic deeds, and so awakened the race to the consciousness that "the heights of eternity were foreshadowed" in its youthfulness. Then, when we in this day honor our poets, especially when we pause to nominate them for the Hall of Fame, as it is now proposed the name of Sidney Lanier should presently be memorialized, we do but honor our own awareness that there are character and glory in our times. For the trustworthy poet, said Mrs. Browning, is one who has just such perceptiveness.

By this test, Lanier's is the measure of greatness. Of America's voices, his has been one of the strongest, and surely there has been none sweeter. If his verse is known more favorably abroad than in his own country, if his reputation rests only upon his aspirations as a poet when in fact he deserves to be known as a man cast in the wider mold of wholeness, it is time that Americans should learn to love this singer, this musician, this teacher, whose ideals supported wholesomeness in all his human relationships, whose creed inspired a lofty Americanism.

True, as Gamaliel Bradford said, "He was always a Southerner. He loved the South, and the South loved and loves him. And in his day the spur of that glorious spirit, ever toiling, ever hoping, giving up all material success for the long pursuit of an ideal, was the very stimulus that the young men of the South needed above all others. Who shall say that the young men of the whole country do not need and cannot profit by it now?"

* * *

Before I went into the South myself, I knew Lanier mainly as the poet who had contributed to our heritage of song such masterpieces as "The Marshes of Glynn" and "Ballad of Trees and the Master." But in Montgomery, Alabama, from people cherishing the inspiration of their intimacy with him, I began to see that here was a man whose poetry was a very part of himself. In one home, our hostess recalled his charm and then read from her scrapbook the poem "To S. G." which he had written for her own mother. Again, a judge told me that at the marriage of his parents, the first considerable social event after the War Between the States, the sudden disability of the organist produced a predicament from which they were saved only when the groomsman, seeing Sidney Lanier among the guests, obtained his services at the console. And it was remembered that the loveliness of his flute playing, when he was night clerk in the old Exchange Hotel, was enough to draw the night-capped guests from their rooms to hear him practicing, all oblivious of his audience.

Although—or perhaps because—he lived through a period of history as bitterly disillusioning as was ever known, and lived courageously, assuming the responsibilities of democracy unflinchingly, Lanier never failed to know that music had a mission in the economy of the world. Critics, in fact, rated him as perhaps the greatest American flutist of his times.

This was the man who could write of his self-distrust in playing with the Peabody Symphony Orchestra: "I trusted in Love, pure and simple; and was not disappointed, for, as if by miracle, difficulties and discouragements melted away before the fire of a passion for music which grows ever stronger within my heart. . . ."

* * *

The story of his career, considered apart from the choice fruition of his genius, is the story of a successful challenge to those circumstances which all too often press young people to sacrifice high hopes. His times are intriguingly suggestive of our own, wherein the present struggle prophesies, perhaps, such an ultimate world union as the struggle of Lanier's day obtained in its reward of union for the United States of America. In an atmosphere of despair, which then, much as now, seemed to justify much temporizing with expediency, young Lanier faced life with a heart-hold on purpose with which he wrested the right to sing for mankind. "His song was only living aloud," to quote his own words in "Life and Song," and as such it sings glad tidings to the youth of this generation.

His service to America, even apart from the vigorous effect it had upon the economic, social, and artistic beliefs contemporary with him, was that his every endeavor ennobled the artistic vocation. He proved, as he himself once pointed out in writing of his ideal, "that the artist-life is not necessarily a Bohemian life, but that it may coincide with and *be* the home-life." From the wealth of his affection, especially as his letters to his wife reveal it, nothing more sincerely bespeaks the heights of his nature than this message written her anent their children: "Let us try and teach them, dear wife, that it is only the small soul that ever cherishes bitterness; for the climate of a large and loving heart is too warm for that frigid plant."

Referring to post-war sectional feeling as it affected the standard of Southern literature, he pleaded for the relinquishment of all narrowness and the abandonment of localizing pride. "For," he boldly declared, "the basis of it is hate, and Art will have nothing to do with hate." Upon the thought of his day, the wholesome influence of his work was widely felt because he lived heroically and even joyously, not only against the odds of personal physical handicap, but against the odds of war's mean aftermath.

In his provision of solutions for problems racial and agricultural, Lanier speaks for that New South "whose gaze is cast no more upon the past," and as such, he speaks for all America. His life typifies that awakened vision of an improving social order wherein flower such qualities as sing themselves triumphantly through the story of his too brief career—freedom from prejudice, energy inexhaustible, alertness and modernity of mind, joy in work, and supreme simplicity. Has not the Hall of Fame a niche for the memory of one whose own integrity gave force to his conviction that American democracy would last

"Long as thy God is God above,
Thy brother every man below."